

AMERICAN CHILD'S  
HISTORY  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES



PETER PARLEY  
ILLUSTRATED

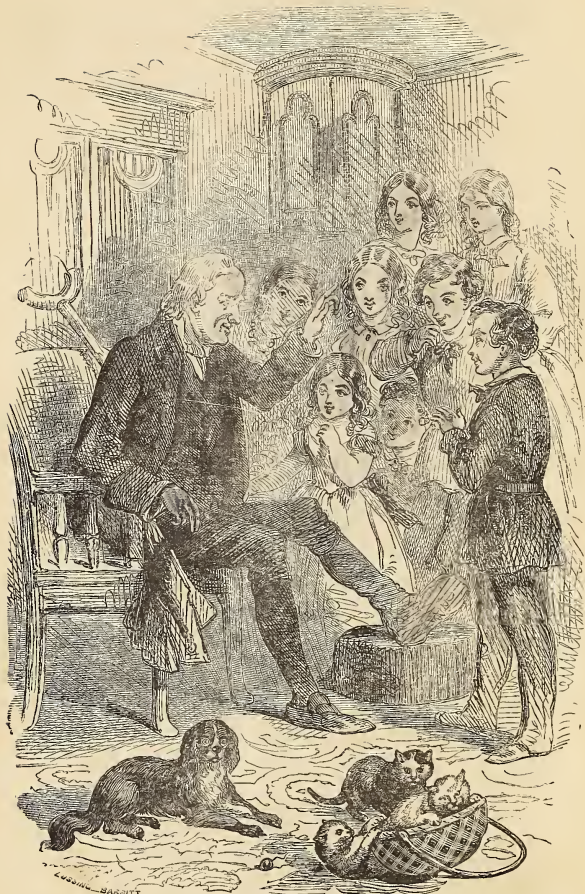
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“Come, come, boys and girls, no laughing, no tittering, while I tell you my stories about America—and mind you take care of my great toe!”



THE  
AMERICAN CHILD'S  
PICTORIAL HISTORY  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES,

ILLUSTRATED BY SIXTY ENGRAVINGS.

BY SAMUEL G. GOODRICH,

Author of "Peter Parley's Tales," Pictorial Histories, etc.

PHILADELPHIA  
PUBLISHED BY E. H. BUTLER & CO.

## PUBLISHERS' ADVERTISEMENT.

THE "American Child's Pictorial History of the United States" is intended to meet a demand which has long existed in our schools and in families. It is designed to serve as an introduction to the "Pictorial History of the United States," by the same author. It has been prepared at the express request of large numbers of teachers, who have felt the need of a book going over the same ground as the "Pictorial History," but adapted to younger pupils. The publishers permit themselves to hope that it will fully answer the purpose for which it is intended.

It was the last work of the author of "Peter Parley's Tales," and no labor was spared by him, and no expense has been grudged by the publishers, to make it worthy of the place it is designed to hold.

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Entered, according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1865, by

THE HEIRS OF S. G. GOODRICH,

In the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New York.

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
Baltimore, Md., July 22d, 1865.

At a meeting of the State Board of Education, held this day, "GOODRICH'S PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES" was adopted as a Text-Book to be used in the Public Schools throughout the State.

W. HORACE SOPER, Clerk.

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OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, FIRST DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA,  
Philadelphia, April 2d, 1868.

At a meeting of the Controllers of Public Schools, First District of Pennsylvania, held at the Controllers' Chamber, Tuesday, March 10th, 1868, the following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That "GOODRICH'S PICTORIAL HISTORY OF UNITED STATES," "GOODRICH'S HISTORY OF THE WORLD," "GOODRICH'S PICTORIAL CHILD'S HISTORY," and "MITCHELL'S PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY." be introduced to be used in the schools of this District.

From the Minutes,

H. W. HALLIWELL, Secretary

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# CONTENTS.

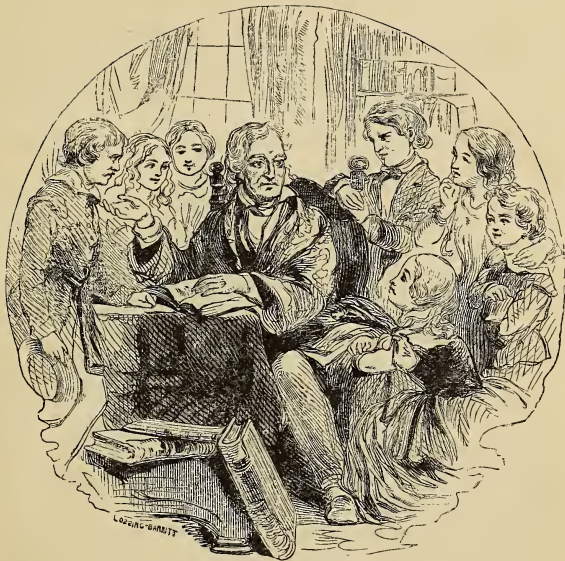
CHAPTER	PAGE
I.—What History means.—The story of Columbus, . . . . .	9
II.—Columbus seeks for aid in his plans.—He appeals to Isabella of Spain.—He is at first refused, but afterward is encouraged and assisted, . . . . .	11
III.—Voyage of Columbus across the Atlantic.—The West Indies discovered, . . . . .	14
IV.—The island of Guanahani.—Discovery of Cuba and Hayti.—Columbus returns to Spain.—His second and third voyages.—Discovery of the Continent, . . . . .	17
V.—Other voyages to America.—Americus Vesputius.—Conquests of the Spaniards in Mexico.—The Portuguese.—The French.—The English, . . . . .	20
VI.—America as it was when discovered by Columbus.—Its present condition.—Description of the Indians, . . . . .	23
VII.—Discoveries of John and Sebastian Cabot, . . . . .	26
VIII.—Discoveries of the Portuguese and French.—Gaspar Corteal, Verrazani, Cartier, and others, . . . . .	28
IX.—The shores of South America discovered and explored.—The Pacific Ocean discovered by Balboa.—Magellan sails from the Atlantic into the Pacific.—Cape Horn doubled.—The whole coast of the continent of America made known, . . . . .	30
X.—Adventures on the land.—Ponce de Leon visits Florida.—Search after the Fountain of Youth.—He and his party killed by the Indians, . . . . .	34
XI.—Remarkable adventures of De Soto.—Discovery of the river Mississippi, . . . . .	37
XII.—Settlements in Florida.—The oldest town in the United States.—The French Protestants.—Spanish and French conflicts, . . . . .	40
XIII.—English attempts at settlement on the coast of Carolina.—Sir Walter Raleigh.—The colony of Roanoke Sound, . . . . .	42

CHAPTER	PAGE
XIV.—More about the colony of Roanoke.—Manners and customs of the Indians.—Tobacco discovered, . . . . .	45
XV.—How America was divided among the nations of Europe.—About charters, patents, colonies, etc., . . . . .	48
XVI.—First permanent settlement of the English in America.—Arrival of emigrants under Captain Newport.—Establishment of Jamestown, . . . . .	50
XVII.—Captain Smith's enterprises.—Powhattan.—Manners and customs of the Indians, . . . . .	52
XVIII.—Indian legends.—Story of the wolf brother, . . . . .	57
XIX.—Pau-paup-keewis, the Indian harlequin, . . . . .	61
XX.—Character of the Indians.—Captain Smith's party go on an exploring expedition.—He is seized and taken to King Powhattan, . . . . .	65
XXI.—Captain Smith taken to Powhattan.—He makes toys for Pocahontas, the young princess.—The king determines to kill him, but he is saved by the pleadings of his daughter, . . . . .	68
XXII.—Captain Smith's return to Jamestown.—He is made president of the council.—He departs for England.—Marriage of Rolfe and Pocahontas, . . . . .	71
XXIII.—Increase of the colony.—Women arrive and are sold for tobacco.—The House of Burgesses.—Opechancanough's massacre.—Bacon's rebellion, . . . . .	73
XXIV.—About the present state of Virginia, . . . . .	75
XXV.—Henry Hudson discovers New York bay and the Hudson river, . . . . .	77
XXVI.—Dutch traders in New York.—A settlement made.—Peter Minuits, the first governor, . . . . .	80
XXVII.—The Five Nations of Indians.—Governor Kieft.—Indian massacres, . . . . .	82
XXVIII.—Governor Stuyvesant.—Seizure of New Netherlands by the English.—New York.—Captain Kidd.—Subsequent history of New York, . . . . .	84
XXIX.—The Puritans.—The Mayflower.—The voyage to America.—Settlement of Plymouth, . . . . .	88
XXX.—Sufferings of the colonists, . . . . .	91
XXXI.—Treaty with Massasoit.—The colonists fortify their settlement.—Arrival of emigrants, . . . . .	93

CHAPTER	PAGE
XXXII.—The colony of Massachusetts Bay.—The first thanksgiving.—Settlement of Connecticut and Rhode Island.— Union of the New England colonies, . . . . .	96
XXXIII.—King Philip's war.—The Charter Oak.—Wars with the French and Indians.—Present state of New England,	100
XXXIV.—The settlement of Maryland.—Baltimore.—New Jersey,	104
XXXV.—The Quakers.—William Penn.—Settlement of Philadelphia.—A letter to the Indians, . . . . .	107
XXXVI.—Penn makes a treaty with the Indians.—Philadelphia,	109
XXXVII.—Explorations of the Mississippi valley.—La Salle.—The Ohio Company.—George Washington, . . . . .	111
XXXVIII.—The battle of the Great Meadows.—Union of the colonies. —Benjamin Franklin.—The French and Indian war,	114
XXXIX.—Braddock's defeat, . . . . .	116
XL.—The attack upon Ticonderoga.—The capture of Quebec.— Death of Wolfe and Montcalm.—Surrender of Canada,	117
XLI.—Taxation without representation, . . . . .	120
XLII.—The Sugar Act.—The Stamp Act.—Other taxes.—British soldiers in Boston, . . . . .	122
XLIII.—The Boston massacre, . . . . .	124
XLIV.—The Gaspee.—The tea thrown overboard.—The Boston Port Bill.—The first Congress, . . . . .	126
XLV.—The Boston boys and General Gage, . . . . .	128
XLVI.—The battle of Lexington.—The War of Independence,	129
XLVII.—The battle of Bunker's Hill, . . . . .	132
XLVIII.—The second Continental Congress.—Washington elected commander-in-chief, . . . . .	135
XLIX.—Hessian troops hired by the king of England.—The British driven out of Boston, . . . . .	136
L.—The battle of Sullivan's Island, . . . . .	138
LI.—The Declaration of Independence, . . . . .	139
LII.—The British in New York.—The battle of Long Island,	141
LIII.—The battle of Trenton.—The battle of Princeton.—Win- ter quarters at Morristown, . . . . .	143
LIV.—Arrival of Lafayette.—Battle of Brandywine, . . . . .	146
LV.—Advance of Burgoyne.—Battle of Bennington, . . . . .	148
LVI.—The battle of Germantown.—Affairs on the ocean, . . . . .	151
LVII.—Alliance with France.—Winter quarters at Valley Forge, . . . . .	153
LVIII.—Evacuation of Philadelphia.—Battle of Monmouth.— Moll Pitcher.—General Lee, . . . . .	155

CHAPTER	PAGE
LIX.—Arrival of a French fleet.—Massacre of Wyoming.—The English prison-ships, . . . . .	157
LX.—Events in Connecticut.—Old Put and the steps, . . . . .	159
LXI.—Capture of Stony Point.—The Indians chastised, . . . . .	160
LXII.—About the money used in the Revolution, . . . . .	162
LXIII.—Disasters in the South.—Marion and his men. . . . .	164
LXIV.—The treason of Benedict Arnold, . . . . .	167
LXV.—Battles of Cowpens and Eutaw Springs.—Naval operations, . . . . .	170
LXVI.—The siege of Yorktown.—Surrender of Lord Cornwallis, . . . . .	172
LXVII.—Treaty of peace.—Effects of the war.—Debts of the United States.—The Constitution, . . . . .	174
LXVIII.—Washington's administration, . . . . .	176
LXIX.—Washington's administration—concluded, . . . . .	179
LXX.—Adams' administration, . . . . .	181
LXXI.—Jefferson's administration, . . . . .	183
LXXII.—Jefferson's administration—concluded, . . . . .	185
LXXIII.—Madison's administration, . . . . .	188
LXXIV.—Madison's administration—continued, . . . . .	190
LXXV.—Madison's administration—continued, . . . . .	192
LXXVI.—Madison's administration—concluded, . . . . .	194
LXXVII.—Monroe's administration, . . . . .	197
LXXVIII.—John Quincy Adams' administration, . . . . .	201
LXXIX.—Jackson's administration, . . . . .	202
LXXX.—Jackson's administration—concluded, . . . . .	204
LXXXI.—Van Buren's administration, . . . . .	207
LXXXII.—Harrison's death.—Tyler's administration, . . . . .	209
LXXXIII.—Polk's administration, . . . . .	211
LXXXIV.—Taylor's administration.—Fillmore's administration, . . . . .	215
LXXXV.—Pierce's administration, . . . . .	218
LXXXVI.—Buchanan's administration, . . . . .	221
LXXXVII.—Buchanan's administration—concluded, . . . . .	225
LXXXVIII.—Lincoln's administration, . . . . .	227
LXXXIX.—Lincoln's administration—continued, . . . . .	230
XC.—Lincoln's administration—continued, . . . . .	233
XCI.—Lincoln's administration—concluded, . . . . .	236
XCII.—Johnson's administration, . . . . .	241
XCIII.—Grant's administration, . . . . .	243
XCIV.—Hayes's administration, . . . . .	246





## CHAPTER I.

*What History means.—The Story of Columbus.*

1. LISTEN to me, my young friends, Boys and Girls! In this little book I am going to tell you the History of the country in which we live, the United States of America.

2. You know that History is an account of great events that have taken place in the world. The History of the United States is an account of remarkable events that have taken place, here.

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CHAPTER I.—What country do we live in? What is to be told in this little book? 2. What is the meaning of history? What is a History of the United States?

3. I shall therefore tell you how this country was discovered by the Eu-ro-pe'-ans; how they found it occupied by many tribes of dark, copper-colored people called Indians; and how the Europeans settled in the country, cut down the forests, cultivated the lands, and built towns and cities.

4. Our story begins far back. About four hundred years ago, there lived at Gen'-o-a in Italy, a man by the name of Colomb or Co-lum'-bus, who obtained a living by carding wool. He had a son called Chris'-to-pher, who worked with his father for a time, but at last he went to sea, and became a famous sailor.

5. Now in that day people were ignorant of many things that are familiar to us. They did not know the shape of the Earth, or the form of the great Oceans. America was unknown to them, and the place it occupies was supposed to be a region of darkness, inhabited by terrible sea-monsters.

6. At the same time there was a great desire to acquire knowledge. A few sailors more daring than the rest, ventured forth upon unknown seas, and made important discoveries. The great At-lan'-tic spread out before the people of Europe, and seemed to invite them to explore its unknown surface; but the mariners generally sailed timidly along its eastern borders, and no one had yet been found bold enough to attempt to cross it.\*

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\* About five hundred years before the time of Columbus, some sailors of Sweden and Norway, called Northmen, had crossed the Northern Ocean, that is, the Northern part of the Atlantic, to Greenland; and it is said and believed that they made some small settlements on the coast of New England. But they remained only a short time, and their discoveries were never made known to the people of Europe.

3. What things shall I tell about in this history? 4. When and where



COLUMBUS TELLING HIS PLANS TO QUEEN ISABELLA.

## CHAPTER II.

*Columbus seeks for Aid in his Plans.—He appeals to Isabella of Spain.—He is at first refused, but afterward is encouraged and assisted.*

1. CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS had made many voyages, and having also read and thought a great deal, he had come to the conclusion that the Earth was round, and

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did the father of Christopher Columbus live? What did Christopher Columbus do? 5. What of the ignorance of the people of Europe four hundred years ago? What great desire was there among mankind, at that time? 6. What of some of the sailors of these ancient times? What of the Atlantic? What of the mariners, or sailors? What of the Northmen?

CHAPTER II.—What had Christopher Columbus done? What conclusion

that by sailing to the west, across the Atlantic, the Continent of Asia might be reached. He believed also that unknown islands and lands might be discovered in these western regions.

2. So convinced was Columbus of the truth of these things, that he determined to obtain some ships, and make a voyage across the Atlantic, and thus determine the truth. Being himself too poor to equip a fleet, such as was required, he applied to several European governments for aid.

3. These generally deemed him a mere visionary, and turned a deaf ear to his request. He spent several long and weary years in urging his request, first with one, and then with another, but without avail. At last he obtained an interview with Is-a-bel'-la, Queen of Castile [*kas-teel'*] and Le'-on, a part of Spain, and wife of Fer'-dinand, king of Ar'-ra-gon, also a part of Spain.

4. She was a very intelligent queen, and listened to Columbus with kindness and interest. He told her, in glowing terms, his views and opinions. He proved to her, or attempted to prove to her, that the earth was a globe, or sphere, and not a mere flat surface, terminated by walls of earth or thick clouds, as was supposed; and that India, the western portion of Asia, could therefore be reached by sailing in a westerly direction.

5. He told her, in order to prove what he said, that pieces of wood, strangely carved, had been picked up by sailors upon the eastern borders of the Atlantic; that trees

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had he come to? 2. What did Columbus determine to do? What applications did he make for aid? 3. What did the European governments think of Columbus? What of Queen Isabella? 4. How did Isabella treat Columbus? What did he attempt to prove to her?

torn up by the roots, had been driven by the currents upon the A-zores' or Westward Islands.

6. He told her also that the bodies of two men, of a totally different appearance from those of any known race, had been washed upon these islands. Columbus told his story with eager enthusiasm, and as we have said, Isabella listened with attention. She was almost persuaded, but her advisers interfered, and she gave Columbus a refusal.

7. He was now nearly discouraged. He was on the point of quitting Spain in despair, when messengers came to tell him that Isabella had finally concluded to engage in the enterprise. She would furnish the necessary means, and would even pawn her jewelry, if required to accomplish the object! What good news for the poor, weary, and almost heart-broken Columbus!

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5. What did he tell her as to pieces of carved wood and trees found in the sea? 6. What did he tell her as to the bodies of strange men found on the sea-shore? What answer did Isabella give Columbus? 7. What was now the condition of Columbus? What change took place in the decision of Queen Isabella?



THE FLEET OF COLUMBUS.

## CHAPTER III.

*Voyage of Columbus across the Atlantic.—The West Indies discovered.*

1. COLUMBUS, full of hope, now set himself to the task of obtaining and equipping a fleet. Three small vessels were procured, but the voyage was considered so dangerous that it was difficult to find sailors to man them.

2. At last, however, ninety sailors were procured, and thirty more volunteered as adventurers. Every thing being ready, the vessels hoisted their sails and departed. This

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CHAPTER III.—1. What did Columbus do, when the Queen of Spain had agreed to assist him? How many vessels had he? 2. How many men



took place on the 3d of August, 1492, at the little seaport of Pa'-los, in Spain. Few of the many persons who had assembled to witness their departure, ever expected to see either the vessels or the men again.

3. The fleet of Columbus was a small affair, though it was about to perform one of the greatest achievements in the history of the world. The San'-ta Ma-ri'-a, commanded by Columbus himself, and bearing his flag, was of one hundred tons burden—not larger than many of the sloops which now coast along our shores, to carry butter and cheese to market.

4. The other two vessels were still smaller, and without decks. They were called the Pin'-ta and the Ni'-na, and were commanded by two brothers named Pin'-zon. Columbus steered to the south-west, and in three weeks reached the Ca-na'-ry Isles. Here he refitted his vessels, took a supply of fresh water and fresh provisions, and again departed.

5. He now sailed directly to the west, and was soon in a sea that had never before been traversed by any European ship. The minds of the sailors were filled with superstitious terrors, and after sailing twenty days without finding land, they were almost in a state of despair. They even began to form plots against Columbus, and talked among themselves of throwing him overboard, and returning home.

6. Columbus had great difficulty in pacifying his men. He partly succeeded, however, and they continued on

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accompanied Columbus? At what date did he sail from Palos? 3. What of the fleet of Columbus? What of Columbus's flag-ship? 4. The other two vessels? Where did Columbus first go? 5. What course did Columbus take after leaving the Canary Islands? What were the feelings of the sailors? 6. What difficulties had Columbus to contend with?

their course; but at last, both the officers and men insisted on returning. Columbus, however, had seen land-birds in the air, and had met with sea-weed, apparently detached from rocks; he also found the branch of a shrub with berries on it, floating in the water. At the same time the air was filled with perfume as if wafted from some shore not far distant.

7. Columbus therefore felt sure that they were approaching land; so he persuaded his men to keep on a few days longer. On the night of October 11th lights were seen moving in the distance, and as the morning came, the cry of "Land! land!" was shouted from one of the ships. Land was indeed discovered, and a beautiful island lay before the weary voyagers.

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What had Columbus found on the water? 7. What did Columbus persuade his men to do? When was land discovered?

## CHAPTER IV.

*The Island of Guanahani.—Discovery of Cuba and Hayti.—Columbus returns to Spain.—His second and third Voyages.—Discovery of the Continent.*



COLUMBUS GOING ASHORE.

1. THE land thus discovered was one of the Ba-ha'-ma Islands, called Gua-na-ha'-ni by the natives: Columbus gave it the name of San Sal'-va-dor. He and his men landed, and with much ceremony, took possession of it in the name of the King and Queen of Spain.

2. It was a beautiful island covered with bright verdure and gay flowers. It was inhabited by a race of savages, nearly naked, and of a reddish-brown complexion. Some of them timidly ventured to approach the Spaniards, and prostrated themselves before them, paying them a kind of worship. Indeed, the simple people really imagined these strangers to be some superior race of beings, descended from the skies.

approach the Spaniards, and prostrated themselves before them, paying them a kind of worship. Indeed, the simple people really imagined these strangers to be some superior race of beings, descended from the skies.

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CHAPTER IV.—1. What was the name of the island first discovered by Columbus? What did he and his men do on going ashore? 2. Describe the island of Guanahani. What of the inhabitants? What did the natives suppose the Spaniards to be?



COLUMBUS BEFORE THE KING AND QUEEN.

3. In looking around, the Spaniards found many trees and plants such as they had never seen before. The splendor and abundance of the flowers, and their perfume, which filled the air, excited their wonder and delight.

4. Columbus was told by the natives, of other islands at the south, and setting sail in that direction, he discovered the large island of Cu'-ba, and afterward that of Hay'-ti, sometimes called His-pa-ni-o'-la, and also, St. Domin'-go. He landed on both of these beautiful islands and held intercourse with the natives.

5. One of his vessels being wrecked, he left thirty-five

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3. What of the trees and plants in Guanahani? 4. What of other islands? What of Cuba? Hayti?

of his men, as a colony, in Hispaniola, and returned to Palos, where he arrived on the 15th of March, 1493. He had been absent about seven months and a half.

6. Columbus was now received with the greatest favor in Spain; those who had despised and ridiculed him before as a mere visionary, were now ready to bestow upon him the loudest praises. He was graciously received by the king and queen, to whom he showed many curious productions he had obtained in the newly discovered land. Among these, were some of the natives, whom he had brought with him.

7. He was loaded with kindness, and was speedily dispatched on another voyage, now having under his command seventeen vessels and fifteen hundred men. On arriving at Hispaniola, he found that the colony he had left behind, had provoked the natives by their injustice and violence, and had all been slain.

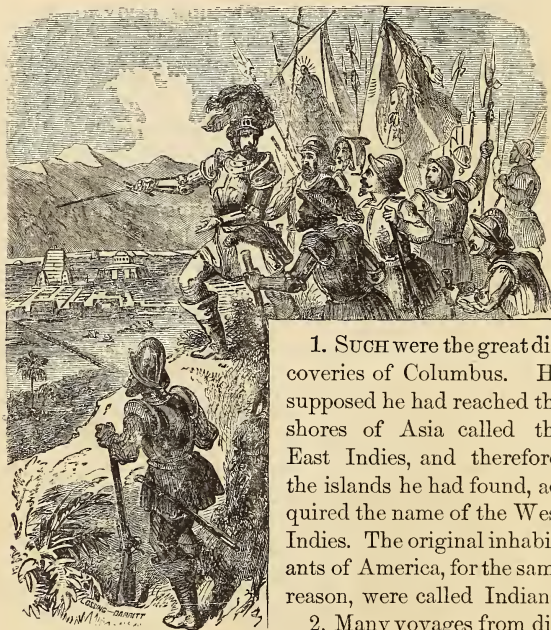
8. Having discovered and explored Ja-mai'-ca and other islands, Columbus returned to Spain. He then undertook a third voyage, in which he discovered the continent of America, near the mouth of the great river O-ri-no'-co, in what is now called South America. This event occurred on the 1st of August, 1498. The continent along the coast of North America had, however, been seen by the Cab'-ots, about a year before, as I shall soon tell you.

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5. What of the men left in Hispaniola by Columbus? What of his return to Palos? How long had he been gone? 6. How was Columbus received in Spain? What did he show to the king and queen? 7. What of the second voyage? What of the colony that had been left in Hispaniola? 8. What discoveries did Columbus make in his second voyage? What of his third voyage? What of his discoveries on the continent of America? What of the discovery of North America by the Cabots?

## CHAPTER V.

*Other Voyages to America.—Americus Vesputius.—Conquests of the Spaniards in Mexico.—The Portuguese.—The French.—The English.*



CORTEZ APPROACHING MEXICO.

1. SUCH were the great discoveries of Columbus. He supposed he had reached the shores of Asia called the East Indies, and therefore, the islands he had found, acquired the name of the West Indies. The original inhabitants of America, for the same reason, were called Indians.

2. Many voyages from different parts of Europe were

now made to the newly discovered country, and after a

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CHAPTER V.—1. What did Columbus suppose he had reached? Why were the islands called West Indies? Why were the natives called Indians? 2. What of other voyages to America?



time the continent was called the New World. A native of Flor'-ence, in It'-a-ly, came hither, and on his return to Europe, published an account of what he had seen, and also a map of the coasts. His name was A-mer'-i-cus Ves-pu'-ci-us, and after him, the whole continent was called America, though very unjustly.

3. The Spaniards having led the way to the discovery of America, seized upon the finest portions of the New World. They took possession of the larger islands of the West Indies, such as Cuba and Por'-to Rico [*ree'-ko*], which they hold to this day.

4. A daring Spanish commander, by the name of Her-nan'-do Cor'-tez, with six hundred soldiers as daring as himself, having heard of the rich and powerful kingdom of Mexico, invaded it in 1519, conquered it, and made it subject to the Spanish crown.

5. Another Spanish soldier, named Fran'-cis Pi-zar'-ro, with a still smaller force, attacked and conquered the populous empire of Pe-ru', in 1531. The Por'-tu-guese took possession of large tracts on the eastern coast of South America; the French occupied Can'-a-da, and the regions around the great lakes to the west, and down the Mississippi to its mouth.

6. The English made discoveries along the Atlantic coast of North America, and after a time made settle-ments there. Thus they laid the foundation of the United States of North America.

7. In their various conquests, the Spaniards obtained

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What name did the new continent acquire? Why was it called America? 3. What of the Spaniards in America? What of Cuba? Porto Rico? 4. What of Hernando Cortez in Mexico? 5. Of Francis Pizarro in Peru? What of the Portuguese in South America? What of the French? 6. What of the English?

an immense amount of silver and gold, especially in Mexico and Peru, the greater part of which was taken by cruel violence from the natives.

8. These European nations seized upon the lands with little regard to the claims of the original possessors, and gradually the latter were either exterminated or subjugated, or driven into the remote wilds of the countries they inhabited.

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7. What of the Spaniards and gold and silver? 8. What of other nations in America?

## CHAPTER VI.

*America as it was when discovered by Columbus.—Its present Condition.—Description of the Indians.*



INDIAN PREPARED FOR A WAR-DANCE.

1. AMÉRICA was thus discovered by Columbus in the year 1492, less than four hundred years ago. What vast changes have taken place within that period of time!

2. Not a white man dwelt on the continent of America, when Columbus arrived at Guahani; now there are forty millions of whites. Then the Indians, or Red men, were everywhere masters of the continent; now, they are a feeble and scattered people, all, save a few roving bands of savages, being subject to their conquerors.

3. What a change has come over the country occupied by the United States! Where the city of New York

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CHAPTER VI.—1. How long since America was discovered by Columbus?  
2. Were there any white people in America then? How many are there now?

stands—now containing almost a million of people, with its houses, railroads, ships, steamboats, manufactories, churches, school-houses—the land was occupied by Indians; the woods were infested by bears and wolves; otters and beavers dwelt upon the borders of the streams, and seals sported in the waters along the sea-shore.

4. Not a pound of cotton was then raised in this extensive country; now, two thousand millions of pounds are produced every year; there was not a single horse; there are now five millions of horses; there was not a single cow or ox; there are now twenty millions.

5. Millions of acres are now teeming with rich products, such as hay, wheat, corn, rye, oats, barley, potatoes and other things, which were then only the abode of wild and savage beasts, or more savage men.

6. The poor Indians in the country now occupied by the United States, had no books, no iron tools, no comfortable furniture; no roads but the rude paths of the woods; no ships and no boats save canoes hollowed out from logs; they knew nothing of the Bible, and knew no God but the imaginary spirits of the winds, the mountains, the rivers, the bears, beavers and the like.

7. They had no clothing but the skins of wild animals; no houses but tents or wigwams of sticks covered with leaves or sod, or the hides of beasts; they had no trades but war, fishing and hunting.

8. Their chief amusements consisted of wild dances, in which they mimicked the incidents of war. Their chief

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3. What was the condition of things where New York now stands?  
4. What of cotton? What of horses? Cattle? 5. What of lands producing wheat, rye, oats &c.? 6. What of the Indians as to books, tools, and other things? 7. What of their clothing? 8. Their amusements?

ornaments consisted in painting their bodies with blue, red and yellow earth, and in the claws of bears strung around their necks, and the feathers of hawks, owls and eagles stuck in the hair.

9. Again, what a wonderful change has taken place on this great continent of America, within the last three hundred and seventy years; that is, since the great Columbus discovered it, and led the way to it across the Atlantic ocean! Surely, the discovery of Columbus was one of the greatest events in the history of the world!

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What of the ornaments of the Indians? 9. What of changes that have taken place in America? What of the discovery of Columbus?





THE CABOTS BEFORE KING HENRY VII.

## CHAPTER VII.

*Discoveries of John and Sebastian Cabot.*

1. It was a long time after the discoveries of Columbus, before any settlements were made in that portion of North America occupied by the United States. During this period, however, there were several voyages made by different European navigators, who explored the coast from Lab'-ra-dor at the north to Flor'-i da at the south.

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CHAPTER VII.—1. What was done by navigators between the discovery of Columbus and the first settlements in the United States?



2. Among these adventurers the most remarkable were John and Se-bas'-ti-an Cab'-ot, sent out by King Henry VII. of England. They embarked with two ships from the port of Bristol, England, in the spring of 1497.

3. Taking a northerly direction, and meeting with many icebergs in their way, they discovered the cold, desolate coast of Labrador, on the 3d of July. This was the first discovery of the American continent; Columbus, as I have told you, discovered the coast of South America the next year.

4. The Cabots also discovered the shores of another country, probably New-found'-land, where they found abundance of codfish. They soon returned to England, carrying with them three Indians and two turkeys; the first of these birds ever seen in Europe. These things were presented to King Henry, and excited great curiosity.

5. In 1518, Sebastian Cabot made a second voyage to America, and sailed along the coast from Labrador to the Car-o-li'-nas. At a later date, he made other voyages to this continent, and explored some of the coasts both of North and South America.

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2. Who was one of the most remarkable of the voyagers to North America? Who were sent here on a voyage of discovery in 1497? 3. What did the Cabots discover? 4. What other country did the Cabots discover? What did they carry back and present to King Henry VII.? 5. What of other voyages by Sebastian Cabot?

## CHAPTER VIII.

*Discoveries of the Portuguese and French.—Gaspar Cortereal, Verrazani, Cartier and others.*

1. IN the year 1501, the King of Por'-tu-gal dispatched Gas'-par Cor-te-re'-al on a voyage of discovery to America. After sailing along the coast of Labrador for several hundred miles, he landed and seized fifty of the natives, whom he carried home and sold into slavery.

2. In 1524, Francis I. of France, sent out a squadron of four ships, under a Flor'-en-tine captain, named Ver-ra-za'-ni. After experiencing terrible gales, they reached the coast of North Carolina, a part of which they explored.

3. They proceeded to the north, and on the coast of New Jer'-sey, a sailor attempted to swim ashore from one of the vessels through the surf; when he came near the land, he saw the shore lined with Indians, and being frightened, attempted to swim back again; but he soon became exhausted, and was thrown upon the beach.

4. The Indians treated him with kindness; they dried his clothes, and when he had recovered, permitted him to swim back to his vessel. I am sorry to say that after this, the voyagers kidnapped an Indian child and carried it away.

5. Continuing his voyage to the north, Verrazani explored the coast as far as Newfoundland, trafficking with

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CHAPTER VIII.—1. What of Gaspar Cortereal? 2. What of Verrazani? What coast did he first explore? 3. What happened on the coast of New Jersey? 4. How did the Indians treat the sailor? What of the Indian child? 5. What coast did Verrazani afterward explore?

the natives, to whom he sold various kinds of weapons and trinkets.

6. James Car'-tier commanded another expedition sent out by the French, in 1535; he entered the Gulf of St. Law'-rence, and surveyed the coasts. He then ascended the river St. Lawrence to an Indian settlement where Mon-tre-al' now stands.

7. Having spent a winter in this quarter in friendly intercourse with the natives, he rewarded their kindness by an act of treachery. He seized their king and carried him to France.

8. By this and other similar outrages, of which I have told you, the Europeans excited the hostility of the Indians, and much of the bloodshed of after years was doubtless occasioned by these means.

9. Cartier took possession of the countries he visited, in the name of the King of France, and other voyagers from the same country not only confirmed these possessions, but added other contiguous regions to the acquisitions of France.

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6. What of the voyage of James Cartier? What coasts did he explore? What of Montreal? 7. What act of treachery did Cartier commit? 8. What were the consequences of this and other acts of treachery committed by the Europeans? 9. Of what did Cartier take possession? What of other French voyagers?



BALBOA APPEARING IN THE CASK.

## CHAPTER IX

*The Shores of South America discovered and explored.—The Pacific Ocean discovered by Balboa.—Magellan sails from the Atlantic into the Pacific.—Cape Horn doubled.—The Whole Coasts of the Continent of America made known.*

1. **THUS** we see that in about forty years from the first discovery by Columbus, the coast of North America had been discovered and partly explored, from Labrador to Florida. During the same period, the coasts of South

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CHAPTER IX.—1. What discoveries had been made in about forty years after the first discovery of Columbus?

America, on the Gulf of Mexico, and along the Atlantic Ocean had also been discovered by Spanish and Portuguese adventurers.

2. The first European who saw the Pa-cif'-ic Ocean was a man named Nu'-nez de Bal-bo'-a. He came from Spain among the early navigators, and settled down as a farmer in Hispaniola. He became involved in debt, and in order to escape from his creditors, caused himself to be packed in a hogshead, marked "victuals for the voyage."

3. By his direction, this was sent on board a ship bound for the Gulf of Mex'-i-co, where it was going on a voyage of discovery. When safe at sea, he knocked out the head of the cask, and stood up before the captain and his crew. As he was a very large man, they were greatly astonished and not a little frightened, at seeing him emerge from his hiding-place.

4. Balboa proceeded to the Isth'-mus of Da'-ri-en, where he married an Indian Princess. He acquired an immense quantity of gold and silver, and became very rich. After a time he heard of a great sea or ocean, to the west, and being anxious to explore it, he set out with two hundred and fifty of his bravest men to accomplish that object.

5. It was the custom of those days for the Spaniards to employ a fierce species of bloodhound in their wars with the Indians. Balboa took with him several of these powerful dogs. Among them was one called Le-o-ni-ci'-

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2. Who was the first European who saw the Pacific Ocean? 3. Tell the story of Balboa and the cask. 4. What of Balboa in Central America? What number of men had he in his expedition? 5. What of bloodhounds?



BALBOA AND HIS BLOODHOUND LEONCICO.

co, who was very famous, and was all covered with scars which he had received in battles with the savages. This animal was Balboa's body-guard.

6. The Indians in this quarter were very numerous and savage. Balboa and his party were attacked by them, and in one battle they killed no less than six hundred. The adventurers were able to advance through the thick forests against their enemies, only seven miles a day.

7. At last, on the 26th of September, on emerging



from the forests—the Great Ocean—the greatest in the world—lay before them. Balboa, standing on a peak, or cliff, fell on his knees and thanked God for the success of his enterprise. He then called upon all present to bear witness that he took possession of this ocean, its islands and its lands, in the name of the king and queen of Spain, This was in 1513.

8. By the discoveries of Balboa and other adventurers, the Spaniards became informed of the immense quantities of gold in this quarter. The conquest of the great Indian empire of Mexico by Cortez, in 1519, and that of Peru, a dozen years later by Pizarro, have been already mentioned.

9. Though Balboa had discovered the Pacific Ocean, no European vessel had yet found its way into that mighty sea. In 1520, however, an adventurous Portuguese navigator, named Ma-gel'-lan, sailed along the eastern shore of South America, and entering a strait, passed through it, and found himself in the Pacific. Other vessels, after a time, sailed around Cape Horn, and thus, the entire coasts of North and South America were made known to mankind.

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discovery of the Pacific. 8. What information was gained by the discoveries of Balboa and others? What of Cortez? Pizarro? 9. What of Magellan? What was the result of all these discoveries as to America?





MAP OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

## CHAPTER X.

*Adventures on the Land.—Ponce de Leon visits Florida.— Search after the Fountain of Youth.—He and his Party killed by the Indians.*

1. I HAVE hitherto been telling you of adventures upon the sea; of Columbus, Balboa, Magellan, the two Cabots and others. These came from Europe to Ameri-

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CHAPTER X.—1. What can you say of adventures upon the sea? What did Columbus, Magellan &c., discover?

ca in ships, and by sailing along the coasts discovered the form of this vast continent. They also discovered many of its islands, bays and capes, and the mouths of some of its great rivers.

2. I am now going to tell you about the adventures of brave men upon the land. But as this book is chiefly designed to be a history of our own country, we must leave the Spaniards and Portuguese, who were making conquests in Mexico and South America, and see what happened within the present territories of the United States.

3. Among the companions of Columbus, was a stern old soldier, named Pon'-ce de Le'-on. In 1512, he went with a company of men to Florida. Though this region was only inhabited by savages, and was covered with wild thickets and forests, still the Spaniards were delighted with the beauty of the country. The trees and shrubs were full of rich and fragrant blossoms, and thousands of bright-winged parrots, doves and humming-birds were seen in the air.

4. Ponce de Leon was now getting old, and therefore he was rejoiced to hear that somewhere in the islands along the coast, or upon the mainland, there was a spring that would restore the beauty and activity of youth to all who should bathe in its waters. He wandered about for a long time in search of this Fountain of Youth, but he never found it, for no such miracle of nature ever existed.

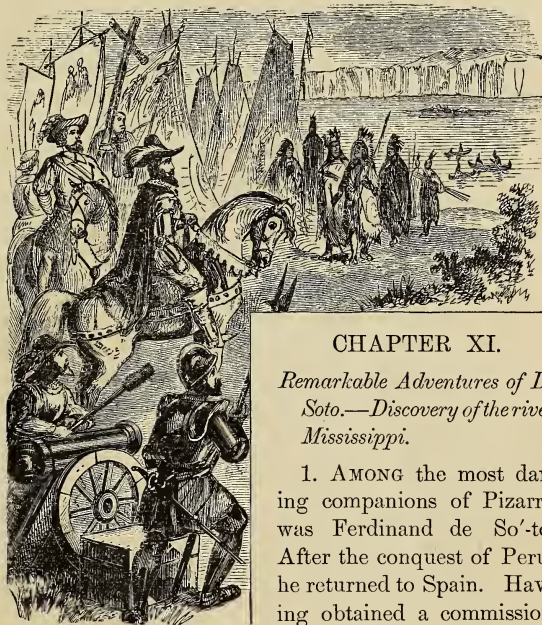
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2. What conquests were made by the Spaniards and Portuguese?  
3. What of Ponce de Leon? When did he go to Florida? How was it inhabited? What of trees, shrubs and birds in Florida? 4. What of the Fountain of Youth? Did Ponce de Leon ever find it?

5. Ponce de Leon thus disappointed, returned to Europe; but after some years, he again visited Florida, for the purpose of founding a colony there. But a short time before, a Spanish ship had wickedly captured a large number of Indians in the neighborhood, and carried them off to work as slaves in the mines of St. Domingo.

6. Though gentle and kind to the Europeans before, the Indians of Florida now met the Spanish settlers with determined hostility. They finally attacked Ponce de Leon and his men, piercing them with their swift and fatal arrows. De Leon himself fell mortally wounded, and most of his party were killed.

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5. What did Ponce de Leon afterward do? What had been done by the men in a Spanish ship? 6. What effect had the wickedness of the Spaniards upon the natives? What was the fate of Ponce de Leon and his men?



DISCOVERY OF THE MISSISSIPPI BY  
DE SOTO.

## CHAPTER XI.

*Remarkable Adventures of De Soto.—Discovery of the river Mississippi.*

1. AMONG the most daring companions of Pizarro was Ferdinand de So'-to. After the conquest of Peru, he returned to Spain. Having obtained a commission from the Spanish crown to conquer Florida, he set out

and arrived there in 1539. He had six hundred chosen men in complete armor; many of them were mounted on horses; never was there a more splendid array of brave and daring adventurers.

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CHAPTER XI.—1. What of Ferdinand de Soto? What commission did he obtain? When did he arrive in Florida? What of his men and their equipments?

2. They landed at Tam'-pa Bay, in Florida, and began their march into the wilderness. They were provided with every thing necessary for their undertaking. They had even a blacksmith's forge to repair their weapons, and herds of swine for food, these being driven before them in their march. Though making war on the inoffensive Indians, they were still attended by priests, and observed all the imposing ceremonies of their religion.

3. They proceeded on their way through the territories now called Geor'-gi-a and A-la-ba'-ma, everywhere meeting with numerous bands of Indians. These were generally friendly, but the Spaniards acted toward them with the greatest cruelty; they sometimes set fire to their villages, and even burned some of the savages alive.

4. In the autumn of 1540, they arrived where the city of Mo-bile' [*mo-beel'*] now stands. The country here was peopled with a great number of Indians; these, being treated with injustice and cruelty by the invaders, resisted, and a fierce battle ensued. Eighteen of the Spaniards were killed, and two thousand five hundred of the natives.

5. At last, the adventurers came to the river Mis-sis-sip'-pi. This was in 1541. Thus, the greatest river of this continent and the largest in the world was first seen by Europeans. It may well be believed that De Soto and his companions gazed upon it with great interest and admiration.

6. The Spaniards crossed the river and then proceeded to the north. They met a great many Indians, some of

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2. Where did the adventurers land? With what were they provided? What of religious services? 3. Into what country did De Soto and his companions proceed? How did they treat the Indians? 4. What happened in 1541? 5. What great river did the adventurers discover? 6. What of Indians at the north?

whom offered to worship them as the Children of the Sun. "Pray only to God in heaven," was the reply of the Spanish leader.

7. Hitherto, the Spaniards had eagerly sought for gold, which was, indeed, the chief object of their pursuit. But they found none. At length, De Soto, worn out with care and disappointment, was seized with fever, and, surrounded by his weeping companions, he died, in 1542. His body was wrapped in his mantle, and sunk in the middle of the great river he had discovered. This was done that his body might not fall into the hands of the savages.

8. The survivors wandered in the plains and forests of Tex'-as for a time; they then turned northward and again reached the Mississippi. Here they built some boats, in which they embarked, and at last arrived on the coast of Mexico, whence they returned to the West Indies. Thus, about half of their original number escaped, after the trials and perils of their wild and daring expedition.

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7. What was the chief object of pursuit with the Spaniards? What of the death of De Soto? How was he buried? 8. What of the survivors?

## CHAPTER XII.

*Settlements in Florida.—The oldest Town in the United States.  
The French Protestants.—Spanish and French Conflicts.*

1. ALTHOUGH the Spaniards had not effected any permanent settlements in Florida, they still claimed a right to it; nevertheless, in 1562, the French government sent out a colony of Protestants under a commander named Ri-bault', and these established themselves on the river St. Johns, near the southern boundary of Carolina.

2. Ribault departed for France, and the colonists, being left in a defenceless state, despaired of success in their enterprise; so the next year they built a rude vessel, and set out to return to France. They were near perishing by famine, at sea, when they were saved by being taken on board an English vessel which they met on the way.

3. In 1564, another colony of French Protestants was established on the St. John's river in Florida; a part of them soon returned to their own country, but others arrived, and the settlements seemed to be in a prosperous situation.

4. But in 1565, the Spaniards, having heard that the French had taken possession of this territory, which they claimed as their own, sent out a fleet, under command of a man named Me-len'-dez, to drive out the French, and confirm the Spanish claim to the country.

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CHAPTER XII.—1. What of the Spanish claim to Florida? What of a French colony in Florida? 2. What of the French colony after the departure of Ribault? 3. What of another French colony in 1564? 4. What of the Spaniards under Melendez in 1565?



5. In September, he arrived, and entering a beautiful harbor, took formal possession of Florida in the name of the King of Spain; indeed, he laid claim to all North America. Here, in 1565, he founded the city of St. Augustine', which is the oldest town in the present United States.

6. There was a French fleet at this time in Florida; this put to sea to attack the Spaniards at St. Augustine, but it was wrecked on the coast in a storm, and the French colony was left without protection or defence. The Spaniards now made their way through the forests, and falling upon the colonists, put all to death except a few mechanics, who were reduced to slavery. It should be known, however, that some of the colonists had previously fitted out two vessels, and carried on a career of piracy against the Spaniards, and were the first to commit an act of hostility in the New World.

7. In 1568, a Frenchman, named De Gour'-ges, fitted out a fleet of three ships, for the purpose of taking revenge on the Spaniards of Florida. He surprised and captured two of the Spanish forts, and hung the garrison on the trees, placing over them this inscription: "I do this, not as unto Spaniards, but as unto traitors, robbers, and murderers."

8. But De Gourges had not sufficient force to maintain his position, so he was obliged to retreat. The Spaniards retained possession of Florida for about two hundred and fifty years, when it came into the possession of the United States.

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5. What city was founded by Melendez? 6. What of the French fleet in Florida? What did the colonists do to the Spaniards? Who committed the first act of hostility in the New World? 7. What of De Gourges in 1568? 8. What of the possession of Florida by the Spaniards?

## CHAPTER XIII.

*English Attempts at Settlement on the Coast of Carolina.—Sir Walter Raleigh.—The Colony of Roanoke Sound.*

1. THE time had now arrived when the English began to attempt settlements on the coast of North America. The famous Queen Elizabeth was on the throne of England. In 1578, she granted a patent to Sir Humphrey Gilbert, and he set out with several vessels and many emigrants, these intending to form a settlement somewhere in what we now call Virginia; but the enterprise was defeated by various disasters. The vessel in which Gilbert sailed was wrecked, and all on board perished.

2. At this period, there lived in England a man of great wealth, and of a noble and adventurous spirit, called Sir Walter Ra'-leigh. He obtained an ample patent from the queen, and sent out some ships to North America. These came to the coast of Carolina, and spent several weeks in trading with the Indians.

3. They were delighted with the country, which was teeming with grapes hanging from the vines, and with trees and shrubs, abounding in wild fruits and flowers. After a time, they went back to England, taking with them two Indian chiefs, who desired to see the world. On their return, they gave such a glowing description to their countrymen of the regions they had visited, that

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CHAPTER XIII.—1. Who was on the throne of England in 1578? What charter was then granted? What did Sir Humphrey Gilbert do? 2. What of Sir Walter Raleigh? What of some ships he sent out? 3. What of the country on the coast of Carolina? What did these emigrants do? What name did Queen Elizabeth bestow on the country?

the queen bestowed on it the name of Virginia, alluding to her own unmarried state.

4. The next year, that is, in 1585, Raleigh dispatched a fleet of ships, under the command of Sir Richard Grenville, loaded with emigrants. These arrived at the island of Roanoke [*ro'-noke*], in Al'-be-marle Sound, and began to form a colony. In a short time, the ships returned to England, leaving the emigrants upon the island.

5. Now I must tell you that most of these people came to America in the hope of getting rich. Their intention was to cultivate the land, and raise grain of various kinds, and send what was not needed for their support, to England, by which they expected to get a great deal of money. They also expected to obtain skins and furs by trading with the Indians.

6. There was also another idea in the minds of most of these adventurers. They knew that the Spaniards had obtained vast quantities of gold and silver in Mexico and Peru, and it was a common impression that these precious metals were abundant in most parts of America.

7. So it happened that many of the settlers on the island of Roanoke, instead of cultivating the land, went in search of gold and silver. Of these none was found; at the same time, the supplies of food were exhausted, and the people were on the point of starving. Just at this time, Sir Francis Drake, a famous English Commander, arrived with his fleet from the West Indies. As the colonists were discouraged, he carried them all back to England.

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4. What did Raleigh do in 1585? What of the settlers he sent out?  
5. What did most of these emigrants come to America for? 6. What of gold and silver? 7. What was the consequence of the search for gold and silver?

8. Soon after the departure of the fleet, Sir Richard Grenville arrived with supplies, and was astonished to find none of the colonists he had left on the island. Having spent some days in a vain search for them, he left fifteen men to keep possession of the country, and returned to England.

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8. What happened soon after the departure of Drake with the emigrants?



INDIANS OF ROANOKE ISLAND.

## CHAPTER XIV.

*More about the Colony of Roanoke.—Manners and Customs of the Indians.—Tobacco discovered.*

1. RALEIGH was not yet discouraged, so, in 1587, he sent out another company of emigrants, with their wives and children. On arriving at Roanoke, they expected to meet the fifteen men whom Grenville had left behind. But they found their fort in ruins, their houses desolate, and the bones of the men scattered over the ground. All

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CHAPTER XIV.—1. What did Sir, Walter Raleigh do in 1587? What of the fifteen men Grenville had left?

had been killed by the savages, who had been provoked by wrongs and injuries inflicted upon them by the English colonists.

2. The new settlers, however, determined to remain, and so began to construct houses, with the intention of building a city to be named Raleigh, after the chief promoter of their enterprise. These persons were wholly neglected by their friends in England for three years. In 1590, some English vessels arrived, and no trace of the colony remained.\* The attempt to make a settlement in this quarter was now abandoned, and the country was left in the undisturbed possession of the Indians.

3. One curious thing had resulted from these attempts at settlement on the coast of Virginia and the Carolinas. The Indians in this quarter were numerous, and had more comforts than those of New England. Their huts, or wigwams, though built of sticks and covered with bark, or skins, were arched at the top; they also cultivated patches of land, forming rude gardens, in which they raised corn, beans, potatoes and melons.

4. One thing more they raised, and that was tobacco. They were very fond of smoking it in pipes. This plant had never been seen by the Europeans till they found it in America, and saw the Indians use it; however, they

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\* The Indians have a tradition that these English colonists were adopted by the Hatteras tribe, in the interior, and became mingled with them. There were nearly one hundred of them, mostly men. Among them was an infant named Virginia Dare, the first English child born in America.

2. What did the new settlers do? What happened in 1590? What tradition have the Indians? What was the name of the first English child born in America? 3. What of the Indians along the coast of Virginia and Carolina? 4. What of tobacco?



SIR WALTER RALEIGH AND HIS SERVANT.

soon became as fond of it as the Indians, and large quantities were taken to England.

5. It is said that Raleigh adopted the habit of smoking it, and we are told that one day a servant coming into his room while he was smoking, thought his clothes had caught fire, and dashed a bucket of water over him.

6. The use of tobacco soon spread all over Europe. The Indians only smoked it; but the Europeans smoked it, chewed it, and put it into their noses under the name of snuff. Though tobacco is bad for the health, still many millions of pounds are now annually produced and consumed \*

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\* Tobacco is now raised in very large quantities in Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee; and some is produced in other parts of the United States. It is also produced in the West Indies, in the warmer parts of Europe, and in the Asiatic islands

5. What of Sir Walter Raleigh and his servant? 6. What of the use of tobacco? Where is tobacco now produced?



## CHAPTER XV.

*How America was divided among the Nations of Europe.—  
About Charters, Patents, Colonies, &c.*

1. WE have seen that hitherto, all the attempts of the English to establish colonies on the coast of North America had failed; but now I am going to tell you of one that was successful. Before I proceed, however, let me give you a few explanations.

2. At the time of which I am about to speak, that is, about the year 1600, the Spaniards had taken possession of Florida, and the countries around the Gulf of Mexico, as well as great part of South America. The Portuguese had taken possession of large portions of the latter. The countries to the north of the present United States, and now belonging to Great Britain, including New Bruns'-wick, No'-va Sco'-tia, Newfoundland, the Canadas, &c., were claimed by the French: The coast of North America, from Maine to Florida, was claimed by the English.

3. All these lands were originally in a wild state, and were occupied by a great number of savage tribes. Nevertheless, the kings of the several European nations, as I have already told you, paid no regard to the rights of the Indians to possess the countries which they and their fathers had held from the beginning. On the contrary, they claimed whatever lands they discovered, and without scruple or doubt as to the justness of their proceedings, gave these lands away to whomsoever they pleased.

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CHAPTER XV.—1. What of the attempts of the English to establish colonies in North America? 2. What of the Spaniards in the year 1600? What of the French? What of the English? 3. What of all the lands of America? What did European kings do in respect to the lands?

4. These gifts or grants of land, usually made to companies associated for the purpose, were called Charters, or Patents, and consisted of documents signed and sealed by the king, in which were expressed the terms and conditions of the grant.

5. The object of the king, in such cases, was to extend his dominions by establishing Colonies, Provinces, or Settlements, which should be subject to his government and increase his revenues, that is, the money received for his support and that of the government.

6. The object of the companies in founding such colonies was to obtain riches in various ways; by discovering gold and silver; by trading with the natives for the skins of beavers, bears, and other animals; and by a profit on the lands rendered valuable for cultivation.

7. The objects of the emigrants themselves in leaving their native land, and encountering all the dangers of a wilderness, filled with savages and infested with wild animals, were various. Some came from a mere love of adventure; some came to make their fortunes; and some, as we shall see, came to escape from religious persecution.

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4. What were the gifts or grants of lands called? What is a Charter? *Ans.* In its general sense, it is a written instrument, conferring certain rights and privileges upon particular persons. What is a Patent? *Ans.* A patent is a writing conferring exclusive privileges upon one or more persons. What is a Colony? *Ans.* A colony is a company of persons established in a distant country, yet under the government of the country from which they came. What is a Province? *Ans.* A province is a country belonging to a state or kingdom, which has been obtained by colonization or conquest. What is a Settlement? *Ans.* A settlement is a town, or village, or several towns and villages, made in a new country by felling the trees, cultivating the lands, and building houses. 5. What is the object of kings in promoting colonies and settlements? 6. What is the object of companies in promoting colonies and settlements? 7. What was the object of the emigrants in coming to America?

## CHAPTER XVI.—VIRGINIA.

*First permanent Settlement of the English in America.—Arrival of the Emigrants under Captain Newport.—Establishment of Jamestown.*

1. ALTHOUGH the attempts of the English to effect settlements in America had proved so unfortunate, there were still many persons ready to embark in new attempts to effect the desired object. In 1602, a navigator named Gos'nold, crossed the Atlantic by a straight line, instead of following the southerly route of those who had preceded him, that is, by way of the West Indies.

2. In seven weeks, he reached the coast of Mas-sa-chu'-setts, and discovered a cape, where was abundance of codfish; so he called it Cape Cod, a name it bears to this day. Soon after, the coast of Maine was explored, and the Pe-nob'-scot river discovered.

3. In 1606, King James I., then king of England, granted a charter to some persons called the London Company, giving them a right to occupy and make settlements on the coast between Nova Scotia and Florida. The same year, one hundred and five persons, including four carpenters, departed from England, under the command of Captain Newport, to carry into effect the objects of the London Company.

4. These emigrants set out in December, and arrived on the coast of Virginia in May. They entered the

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CHAPTER XVI.—1. What happened in 1602? What line did Captain Gosnold take in crossing the Atlantic? What route had preceding navigators taken? 2. Who discovered Cape Cod? Why was it so called? What of the coast of Maine? The Penobscot? 3. What did James I. do in 1606? What of Captain Newport and his colony? 4. What of the emigrants? What bay did they enter?

Ches'-a-peake Bay, and found a noble river, into which they sailed. Thirty miles from its mouth they selected a peninsula, or point of land, and there began their settlement.

5. The river they called James river, and the place of settlement James'-town. This colony was successful, though it suffered many trials. Thus, in 1607, the first permanent English settlement was made in the present United States. The colony took the name of Virginia, and this was the beginning of the great state which now bears that name.

6. The London Company had provided a plan of government for the colony, and the officers to administer it came with the other emigrants. The people went to work to build houses, and clear the land, so as to raise corn, wheat, and other things for them all to live upon. The officers, however, quarrelled among themselves, and every thing went on badly. Many fell sick, the lodgings were poor, and the supply of food was spoiled or wasted; thus all the people were speedily in a state bordering on despair.

7. Among the officers was a very active and intelligent man, named Captain John Smith. He had travelled over Europe, and met with many strange adventures. He was looked upon with jealousy by the other officers, but after a time, as we shall see, he was appointed president, and by his energy and wisdom, affairs speedily wore a brighter aspect.

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What place did they select for a settlement? 5. What river did they find? What of Jamestown? What happened in 1607? What was the name of the new colony? 6. What had the London Company done? What did the people begin to do? The officers? State of the colony? 7. What of Captain John Smith?

## CHAPTER XVII.—VIRGINIA—CONTINUED.

*Captain Smith's Enterprises.—Powhattan.—Manners and Customs of the Indians.*

POWHATTAN.

1. CAPTAIN SMITH was very enterprising, and made several expeditions into the surrounding country, in order to become acquainted with the lands, the rivers, and the productions in that quarter. He wished also to become acquainted with the Indian tribes, and to make treaties with them, so as to obtain their friendship, and enter into trade with them, and get supplies of corn, which they produced in considerable quantities.

2. He had become acquainted with Pow-hat-tan', a grave and dignified warrior, sixty years old, and reigning



TOMAHAWKS AND WAR CLUB.

over thirty tribes in that quarter, as their king. He resided in a village of twelve wigwams, and always kept a guard of Indians around his person. His subjects were rude savages, the men spending their time in hunting wild deer, bears, and buffaloes, and in shooting wild turkeys, partridges, ducks, and geese, and in fishing.

They also made frequent war on other tribes, sometimes going to the distance of hundreds of miles in pursuit of their enemies.



PIPES.



BOW AND ARROW.

3. When not occupied in war, fishing, or the chase, the Indians were generally very indolent, basking for whole days in the sun. They, however, spent some time in making their bows and arrows, and fish-hooks, the latter being formed of fish-bones. They also constructed their war-clubs, and a kind of hatchet, called a tomahawk. This

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What of Powhattan's tribes? What of his subjects? Occupations of the men? 3. What did they make? What can you say of the tomahawk?





INDIAN WAR-DANCE.

had a head of stone and a handle of wood. They also made knives of flint, with which they cut off the scalps of their enemies killed in battle. Their pipes were called calumets, and when peace was made between two tribes, it was ratified by the chiefs' smoking together.

4. Occasionally, the Indians roused themselves from their lethargy, and engaged in wild dances, and other sports. In these, the women were not permitted to join. They, however, looked on, and cheered the men with their clamorous voices.

5. The women were the housekeepers, manufacturers, and tillers of the land. They performed the labors about the wigwams, made mats of bark for beds, and in some tribes, dressed the skins of animals for clothes, and for

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4. What of dances and sports? Did the women join in these recreations? 5. What offices did the Indian women perform?



covering the huts. They also prepared the food by roasting the flesh of animals upon sticks, or boiling it in water heated with red-hot stones.

6. They made soup of corn and beans, called succotash, which was very good, though they had no salt or pepper to season it with. They planted the corn, and beans, melons and potatoes. They were, in fact, the drudges of the tribes; the men thinking it unworthy of them to stoop to menial services.

7. The furniture of the wigwams was very simple; there were no chairs, no chimneys; no shovels and tongs, no pokers. There were no knives and forks; no cradles for the children. These latter were sometimes swung to the branches of trees, in baskets, and often carried in journeys on the backs of their mothers, being called *papposes*. The men and women wore skins in winter; in summer, they had only a covering around the waist and hips. The young children went naked in summer.

8. Among the Indians there was no Peter Parley, no Robert Merry, to make story-books for the young ones. There were no schools, and the children never learned to read, write or cipher. They spent a good deal of their time in roaming about the woods, in running races, and in playing tricks. The boys never flew kites, but they played with bows and arrows, and learned at an early age to bring down squirrels, robins, and chipping-birds; sometimes they even shot opossums, raccoons, and woodchucks. For such deeds, they obtained the highest praise from the older hunters.

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6. Did the men ever assist the women in their labors? 7. What of the wigwams? Cradles? Papposes? What was the clothing of the men, women and children? 8. What of education? How did the children spend most of their time? What were their amusements? What of hunting?



YOUNG INDIAN SHOOTING A SQUIRREL.

9. It sometimes happened that these young hunters met with wolves. These, you know, are more dangerous animals than the others I have mentioned. However, by their courage, the boys were frequently victorious and were very proud of their success.

10. The Indian children were, on the whole, gay, frolicsome, and happy, like others of their age among us. The old chiefs often told them stories, and in the northern countries, when they were all shut up in their wigwams by the snow-storms, the inmates of the hut would gather around and listen to their tales. I think I must tell you one or two of them.

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9. What of wolves? 10. What did the chiefs do to amuse young people when shut up in the wigwams in winter?



AN INDIAN TELLING STORIES.

## CHAPTER XVIII.—VIRGINIA—CONTINUED.

*Indian Legends.—Story of the Wolf Brother.*

1. BEFORE I proceed, I must tell you that the Indians had no such stories as *The House that Jack built*, or those in *Mother Goose's Melodies*. Their tales were somewhat like the wild legends in a fairy book. They believed, as I have before told you, in spirits called *Manitous*, and these were often supposed to perform many wonderful deeds. They also believed that men and women were sometimes changed into birds, or fishes, or other animals.

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CHAPTER XVIII.—1. What of the Indian tales? Manitous? Other beliefs?

2. One of these stories is called the "Wolf Brother," and is as follows:—Once upon a time, there was a lodge or wigwam standing alone on the border of a lake, and in this poor cabin there lay an aged Indian, very ill, and about to die. His three children—a boy ten years old, a girl eight years old, and a little boy six years old, were sitting by his bed, which was made of the skins of wild animals.

3. With a faint and dying voice, he said: "My children, I am about to leave you, and go to the far hunting land over the hills. Stay here, and go not to the distant villages, for the people there are wicked. Stay here; take care of one another, and be happy." And saying this, the old father died.

4. After the children had buried the body of their parent, and sorrowed for a time, the elder boy took his father's bow and arrow, and his fishing-net, and went into the woods to obtain food for his sister and brother. It was winter, and he was hardly able to keep them from starving; still they were kind to each other, and so they were content. At length spring came, and then they had plenty of food. The woods, too, were full of beautiful flowers, and many birds sang sweet songs in the trees.

5. But now, the elder brother grew weary of solitude; so one day he disappeared and never came back. The sister, also, became dissatisfied, and leaving her little brother in the lodge, she went away and did not return.

6. The poor little Indian boy was now alone. He waited a long time expecting his sister. He ate the food she had left for him, and when night came he lay down



INDIAN BOY AND THE WOLVES.

on the wolf-skins and went to sleep. In the morning when he awoke, he was very sad to find no one there to speak to him and to take care of him.

7. At last, he was very hungry, and as there was nothing to eat in the lodge, he went into the woods and picked wild berries, and dug up roots and ate them. Thus he did, day after day. At last, he began to have a love for wandering about; he left the lodge altogether, and often spent the night in the caverns of the rocks, or in the hollows of trees.

8. Here he often met with wolves, and by and by formed a kind of companionship with them. At first, they growled, and snapped their teeth at him, but at last, thick brown hair grew upon him, and then the wolves were fond of him. So he slept with them in the

caves, and went out with them in the woods to hunt deer and other wild animals. He soon learned to eat raw flesh, and preferred it to nuts, roots and berries.

9. Now the elder brother had joined a village on the other side of the great lake, where he had got married, and lived in a fine lodge. He frequently went up the lake in his canoe, to catch fish. One day, when he was near the shore, he heard strange cries in the woods. At first, he thought they were the wail of a child, and then they seemed like the bark of a wolf.

10. He left the boat, and went to the shore, curious to know what animal had made the cries he had heard. He there saw a strange-looking creature, resembling his brother, and yet somewhat like a wolf. At one moment it ran upon two legs like a boy; at another, it ran on all fours like a beast. He approached, but the object ran from him in fear, uttering wild, barking sounds, and snapping its teeth at him. He pursued it, calling "Brother! brother!" but the faster he ran, the faster the creature flew before him. Strange to say, as they proceeded, the wild and uncouth creature became more and more like a wolf.

11. Its voice, too, suddenly lost the tones of a child, and became the hoarse, gruff howl of a savage brute. At last he came close to it, and was on the point of taking hold of it, when it turned round and glared in his face. Its countenance was that of his little brother, yet having the hideous expression of a wild animal. Then it barked and howled, and saying, "I am a wolf!" bounded away with a long, swift gallop, and was lost in the forest.



## CHAPTER XIX.—VIRGINIA—CONTINUED.

*Pau-paup-keewis, the Indian Harlequin.*

PAU-PAUP-KEEWIS.

1. ALL my readers have heard of Harlequin, who figures in every pantomime. Perhaps they have seen some of his merry tricks with his wand, changing the scene around from winter to summer, and summer to winter. Though the Indians were generally rather silent and gloomy, still they were fond of fun, and so they had a kind of harlequin, called Pau-paup-keewis, who, according to their

legends, performed as many wonders as our hero of the pantomime.

2. Among the savages, there were persons who had great skill in telling stories, and they would frequently imitate the actions of their heroes, thus exciting the liveliest



emotions of their hearers. When they recounted the incidents of a buffalo hunt, or of a wild and bloody fight between hostile tribes, at the same time imitating the chief actions of the hunters or warriors, the audience listened with breathless attention. When they related the pranks of Pau-paup-keewis, and acted out the story, all the group around, men, women and children, broke into wild shouts of laughter.

3. Among the many things told of this Indian harlequin is the following:—One day, in his travels, Pau-paup-keewis came to a lake, in the middle of which he saw an enormous otter, sitting on a rock. He approached silently, and shot him dead with an arrow. He then dragged it ashore, and took off its skin, throwing the carcass on the ground, at some distance.

4. Pretty soon, a monstrous eagle came down from the air, and pounced upon the body of the otter. It then attempted to fly and carry away the carcass, but the claws stuck fast; so Pau-paup-keewis drew his bow and sent an arrow through the heart of the bird. He then took off its skin and putting it on his head for a crown, marched off in search of more adventures.

5. Again he came to a lake, filled with beavers. At his request, the beavers took him into their lodge or burrow, which was entered by descending into the waters. Here, the beavers fed him so well, that he grew very fat, and finally, was as big as an ox. One day, the Indian hunters came, and began to break open the dam, in which the lodge was built. The beavers escaped out of the

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How did the Indians behave when hearing a story? 3. Tell the adventure of Pau-paup-keewis with the otter. 4. What of the eagle? What did Pau-paup-keewis do? 5. What of the beavers? The hunters?

holes, but Pau-paup-keewis was so fat, he could not get out.

6. The Indians soon came to him, and beat him over the head till he seemed dead; then, with a great effort, they carried him home, swung on a pole. The women took him out into the snow and skinned him. All this time Pau-paup-keewis was alive, and as soon as the flesh got cold, he jumped out of the carcass and ran away.

7. He soon found himself all right, standing on the prairie near a wood. Here he saw a herd of elks, grazing at their ease. He approached and asked them to turn him into an elk. They told him to get down on his hands and feet, and crawl about. He did so, and in a moment became an enormous elk with immense horns.

8. Soon after, they heard the cry of the hunters. All the elks ran away, and taking to the plains, easily escaped. But Pau-paup-keewis dashed into the woods, which were very thick. His tall, branching horns became entangled in the underwood and stuck fast. The Indians soon came up and dispatched him with their arrows; then taking him to the prairies, they took off his skin. But as soon as the flesh got cold, out he sprang and ran off.

9. Still proceeding in his travels, he saw a flock of wild geese in a lake. "I should like to be one of your number," said he. So they turned him into a goose, and rising into the air, they all flew away. Pau-paup-keewis, who was as large as ten geese, went behind the flock.

10. "Take care that you don't look down," said the oldest goose; but as they were passing an Indian village, the people saw them, and, astonished at the enormous

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6. What became of Pau-paup-keewis? 7. What of the elks and Pau-paup-keewis? 8. What of his horns? The Indians? 9. What of the geese?

size of Pau-paup-keewis, they set up a loud shout. In the excitement of the moment, he forgot the warning and looked down. Suddenly his tail was caught by the wind, and down he came to the earth in a terrible whirl.

11. He was more than a mile from the ground, and when he fell, he was jammed into the hollow of a tree. Here he remained till his body was wasted away and he was dead; but when the flesh was cold, out he jumped, and was again on his legs, and pursued his adventures. These are a very small part of the stories told by the Indians about Pau-paup-keewis.

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10. What then happened to Pau-paup-keewis? 11. From what height did he fall? What became of him?

## CHAPTER XX.—VIRGINIA—CONTINUED.

*Character of the Indians.—Captain Smith's Party go on an Exploring Expedition.—He is seized and taken to King Powhattan.*

1. THESE are only a few of the stories current among the Indians. I have told them, so that my readers may understand the character of the people with whom the first settlers came in frequent contact, and with whom they had many fierce and bloody battles. For more than a hundred years, from the settlement of Jamestown, the white men, all along from Virginia to New England, were greatly disturbed and distressed by these savage tribes.

2. By what I have said, it will be understood that the Indians were an ignorant and barbarous race, yet not altogether destitute of good qualities. At first, as my readers have seen, they were friendly to the new-comers, but ere long they became hostile. They then inflicted every cruelty upon those whom they now considered as their enemies. They set fire to their houses, killed them in battle, or, stealing along behind trees and shrubs, shot them down as they were at work in the fields, or walking in the woods. They soon obtained fire-arms, and steel knives and tomahawks, and therefore became more dangerous to their enemies.

3. They often carried off whole families, men, women

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CHAPTER XX.—1. Why has the author told the preceding stories? How many years were the whites disturbed by the Indians? 2. What of the Indian character? What of their feelings toward the whites? What did they do when they become hostile? 3. What of captives? How were they treated?

and children, into captivity; sometimes they tied their captives to trees, and amused themselves by shooting at them with bows and arrows. Sometimes, also, they bound the hands and feet of their victims, and laid them on heaps of fagots, and burned them alive. While they were in the agonies of death, the warriors danced wildly around them, filling the air with their horrid war-whoops.

4. It will be readily understood that as the settlers at Jamestown were a feeble band, it was of the utmost importance to be on friendly terms with the numerous Indians in the neighborhood. Captain Smith took great pains to conciliate them, but still, the savages soon became hostile.

5. One day, Captain Smith, leaving the settlers at Jamestown employed in building houses, cutting down the trees and tilling the land, went up the James river, with a number of his men, in a boat; coming to the mouth of another river, called Chick-a-hom'-i-ny by the Indians, they entered it and proceeded on their way.

6. Here Smith left the boat in charge of some of the men, and went into the woods with a small party to examine the country. It appears that some Indians were skulking behind the trees, and watching all their proceedings. Suddenly they sprang out and killed the men in the boat. They then followed Smith and his companions. The latter were attacked and slain; Smith himself, after a brave defence, was taken.

7. The Indians were about to kill him, but he was a

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4. Why was it important for the settlers at Jamestown to be on good terms with the Indians? What of Captain Smith? 5. What of going up the James River? What other river did Smith and his party discover? 6. What did Smith do? What of the Indians? 7. What did Captain Smith

very ingenious man, and knowing the character of the people who had captured him, he took out a pocket compass and showed it to them. He made them examine it, and directed their attention to the fact that, turn it which way you would, the needle pointed to the north.

8. This excited the wonder and the curiosity of the simple Indians. Smith then made signs, pointing to the sun, moon and stars; he made them observe that these move, slowly, every twenty-four hours through the sky. He told them that the earth turned round on its axis every day.

9. The Indians did not quite understand him, but saw that he knew a great deal more than they did. They came to the conclusion that he was a magician, or perhaps a manitou, that is, a kind of god, and possessed of powers above those of men. So they feared to put him to death, and concluded to take him to their king, Powhattan, and let him decide his fate.

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do to arrest their attention? 8. What else did he do to excite the curiosity of the Indians? 9. What effect had Captain Smith's knowledge upon the Indians?





POCAHONTAS SAVING THE LIFE OF CAPTAIN SMITH.

## CHAPTER XXI.—VIRGINIA.—CONTINUED.

*Captain Smith taken to Powhatan.—He makes Toys for Pocahontas, the young Princess.—The King determines to kill him, but he is saved by the pleadings of his Daughter.*

1. Now Powhatan's capital was at a considerable distance through the forest. So the Indians took the prisoner from village to village, till they came to the residence of the king. Powhatan and his warriors deliberated several days as to what should be done with the strange being who had thus been brought among them.

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CHAPTER XXI.—1, Where was Powhatan's capital? What of Powhatan and his warriors?

2. In the mean time, Smith was kindly treated, though he was kept securely bound. He was an object of the greatest wonder and curiosity to all the Indians, even to the women and children. They gathered around him and gazed at him, but hardly dared to approach, seeming to look on him very much as we should do on a lion or a tiger, in a cage.

3. Now the king had a very beautiful child, called Po-ca-hon'-tas. She was twelve years old, and though she was a king's daughter and a princess, she was dressed in a simple raccoon-skin, or something of that kind, and perhaps a few eagles' feathers stuck in her hair. She had never been taught to read and write, but she was very intelligent. On seeing Captain Smith, she seemed to take an interest in him.

4. She very soon made acquaintance with him, and as he was kept bound several days, awaiting his sentence, Pocahontas went often to see him and sit by him. She looked in his face with her large, dark eyes, and wished very much to talk to him. But alas, he could not talk the Indian language, and she could not speak English.

5. Captain Smith was pleased with the kind looks of the beautiful princess, for he was a captive among savages, all of whom were his enemies. He tried to amuse her, and made her understand many things by signs, and the few words of her language which he understood; he also made toys for her—dolls, whistles, and windmills, I suppose, with which she was very much delighted.

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2. What of Smith? How did the Indians regard him? 3. What of Pocahontas? How was she dressed? Had she any education? 4. How did Pocahontas manifest her interest in Captain Smith? 5. What did Captain Smith make for Pocahontas?



SMITH MAKING TOYS FOR POCAHONTAS.

6. The king and his warriors at length decided that the captain should be put to death. He was accordingly brought forth, and his head laid upon a stone. Two Indians, with clubs, stood ready to kill him. There was the king, and by his side was his beautiful daughter.

7. When all was ready, and the men were about to strike, Pocahontas uttered a cry of agony, and rushing to the prisoner, encircled his head with her arms, and sheltered him with her body. At the same time, with tears and cries, she begged her father to spare his life.

8. The stern old man hesitated. His heart was touched by the pleadings of his beloved child. He stopped the execution, unbound Captain Smith, and gave him his liberty. He then sent him safely back to Jamestown.

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6 What preparation was made for the execution of Captain Smith? 7. What did Pocahontas do? 8. What was the conduct of Powhattan?

## CHAPTER XXII.—VIRGINIA—CONTINUED.

*Captain Smith's return to Jamestown.—He is made President of the Council.—His departure for England.—Marriage of Rolfe and Pocahontas.*

1. CAPTAIN SMITH had been absent three weeks ; on his return, he found that the people of the colony were reduced to forty men, and these were in a wretched state. Some of them were about to leave the colony, and go forth as pirates or sea-robbers. Happily, Captain Newport arrived at this time, with one hundred and twenty emigrants from England, and this mad project was abandoned.

2. Smith's ability as a leader had by this time been so clearly proved, that he was elected president of the council which governed the colony. Other emigrants arrived, and now the number of the settlers was considerable. But unfortunately, they were nearly all lazy fellows, unaccustomed to work, and little disposed to cut down the trees, build houses, or till the land.

3. At last the Indians became jealous of the settlers, and they formed a plot to fall upon them suddenly, and destroy them. But Pocahontas was their firm friend ; so she came a long way, alone, through the woods one dark night, and put them on their guard. Thus the colonists were saved.

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CHAPTER XXII.—1. How long had Captain Smith been absent among the Indians? What was the state of the colony when he returned? What of Captain Newport? 2. To what office was Smith now appointed? What of other emigrants? 3. What did the Indians meditate? How were the colonists saved?

4. Captain Smith was now obliged to leave for England, having been wounded in an explosion of gunpowder. When he departed the colony consisted of four hundred and ninety men. But very soon difficulties arose; many died, and thirty of the settlers seized a ship and went to sea as pirates. At the end of six months, only sixty were left.

5. Though other emigrants arrived, still the colony languished. In 1613, Captain Argall purchased Pocahontas of a tribe in the neighborhood, where she was making a visit, for a copper kettle. This was in fact no better than theft, and Powhattan became angry. He prepared for war, and the most dreadful revenge would doubtless have followed, had it not been prevented by a very unexpected circumstance.

6. A young Englishman, by the name of Rolfe, had fallen in love with Pocahontas, and offered to marry her. Pocahontas consented, and they were married, she having been first baptized. From this time Pocahontas was the firm friend and ally of the English. Rolfe took his wife to England, where she was an object of great interest. There she died at the age of twenty two, leaving one son, who afterward returned to Virginia and became the father of a family.

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4. Why was Captain Smith obliged to go to England? What of the colony after his departure? 5. What occurred in 1613? What of Powhattan? 6. How was the Indian war prevented? What of the marriage of Pocahontas and Rolfe? What of Pocahontas in England? Her son?

## CHAPTER XXIII.—VIRGINIA—CONTINUED.

*Increase of the Colony—Women arrive and are sold for Tobacco.—The House of Burgesses.—Opechancanough's Massacre.—Bacon's Rebellion.*

1. THE Virginian colony continued to increase, though beset with many troubles. Tobacco was soon demanded for export to Europe, and it was extensively cultivated for that purpose. About ten years after the first settlement, the lands and even the streets of Jamestown were planted with it. Tobacco, in fact, became the staple product, and was used instead of money in matters of trade.

2. Hitherto, nearly all the settlers were men; now that provision was made for the comforts of life they wanted women as companions; so ninety young women were sent over by the company, and they were soon disposed of to the settlers, as wives, at the rate of one hundred pounds of tobacco each—this being about equal to seventy-five dollars. The next year the price of a wife rose to one hundred and fifty pounds of tobacco.

3. About this time, that is, in 1620, the colonists established for themselves a government consisting of representatives elected by the people; these met at Jamestown, and were called the House of Burgesses. This was the first assembly chosen by the people in America.

4. By the year 1622 the colonists of Virginia amounted to four thousand persons. They had made settlements

CHAPTER XXIII.—1. What of the increase of the colony? What of tobacco? 2. What of the settlers? What of women coming over for wives? How much tobacco was paid for wives? 3. What government was established by the colonists? 4. The colony in 1622? Opechancanough?



along the banks of James River more than a hundred miles into the interior. But now a dreadful calamity befell them. Their friend Powhattan was dead, and his brother, O-pe-chan'-ca-nough, had become chief of the tribes.

5. He was an enemy of the whites and determined on their destruction. The Indian warriors secretly distributed themselves among the various English settlements, and at the same time fell suddenly upon them. No less than three hundred and seventy-five of the colonists were killed in a day.

6. The colonists rallied, and the Indians were driven back. But great misery existed among the colonists; many died of disease, and many returned to England. In 1624, the number was reduced to eighteen hundred.

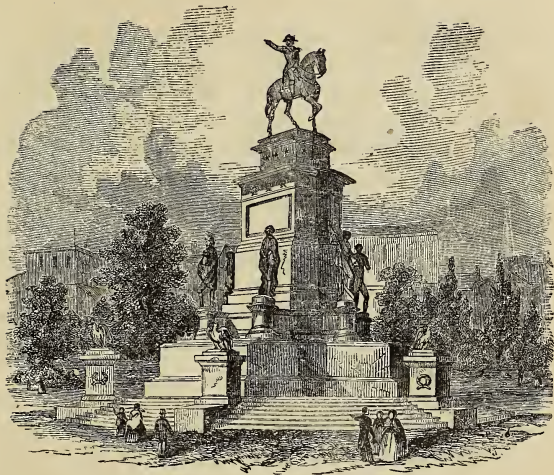
7. From all these evils the colonists gradually recovered. Oliver Cromwell sent over a strong force in 1644, and his authority was acknowledged by the Virginians, though they did not really like him.

8. About the year 1676, the colonists were in great difficulty. Berkeley, the governor of the colony, did not take sufficient measures to subdue the Indians. A man, by the name of Bacon, raised a force of five hundred men, and went against them. Berkeley denounced him as a rebel; and in the conflict which followed Jamestown was burnt to the ground.

9. Bacon soon died, and Berkeley resumed the government. He was a tyrant, and at last returned to England, greatly to the satisfaction of the colonists. Thus, through many trials, the colony of Virginia was established, and gradually became a great and powerful community.

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5. What of the massacre? 6. What were the effects of the Indian massacre? 7. Oliver Cromwell? 8, 9. What of Bacon's Rebellion?



WASHINGTON'S MONUMENT AT RICHMOND.

## CHAPTER XXIV.—VIRGINIA—CONTINUED.

*About the present State of Virginia.*

1. THE reader will understand that in the preceding pages I have given the history of Virginia only while it was a colony. In the year 1776 it became a state, and has so continued from that time to this.

2. Virginia is, in fact, one of the most extensive of the United States. It is very interesting to compare its present condition—containing, as it now does, nearly two

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CHAPTER XXIV.—1. What was Virginia up to the year 1776? What did it then become? 2. What of Virginia at present? What comparison may be made?

millions of inhabitants—with the feeble band of one hundred persons who arrived and began the settlement at Jamestown in 1607, about two hundred and fifty years ago. It is interesting thus to trace the origin of our national history, and see how, in this instance, a small beginning has produced such great and surprising results. The history of other states will present similar progress.

3. Many interesting events have occurred in the state of Virginia which we are not able to notice in this little book. We must not omit to mention, however, that George Washington, the greatest and best man known in the history of our country, was born and educated in this state; here, too, he lived, except at times when public duties called him away.

4. Virginia has many pleasant towns and cities, but the most celebrated is Richmond, the capital of the state. This is celebrated for the beauty of its situation, its handsome capitol, and a superb monument erected to the memory of Washington.

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3. What of George Washington? 4. What is Richmond? For what is it celebrated?



HUDSON AND THE TIPSY INDIAN.

## CHAPTER XXV.—NEW YORK.

*Henry Hudson discovers New York Bay and the Hudson River.*

1. WHILE the events I have mentioned were taking place in Virginia, other colonies were being founded along the coast of North America. Soon after the settlement at Jamestown, a celebrated navigator, named Henry Hudson, passed through the Narrows and sailed into New York bay. This took place on September, the 3d 1609, and thus, the first European vessel entered upon that beautiful sheet of water which is now the thoroughfare of innumerable ships and steamers, going and coming from all points of the world.

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CHAPTER XXV.—1. What of the founding of other colonies? Who was Henry Hudson? What did he do? What of New York bay?

2. Hudson ascended the Hudson river as far as Albany. Not only the island on which New York stands, but the valley of the river was covered with huge forests entwined with grape-vines and other climbing plants. All around was savage and wild. Serpents of many kinds glided amid the rank herbage, or coiled around the branches of the trees. Herds of deer grazed in the glades, and bears and wolves made their dens in the hidden caverns of the rocks.

3. The Indians, divided into many breeds or tribes, held possession of the country. They found abundance of game in the forests and of fish in the waters. Their manners and customs were nearly the same as those we have described. For ages these tribes had been masters of the rich and beautiful lands in this region, and little did they imagine that a race of beings, superior to themselves, were about to arrive and sweep them away forever.

4. Hudson's ship was a small yacht of only eighty tons, and was called the "Half-Moon." She was sent out by a company of Dutch traders, then a very commercial and enterprising people. As he passed along the shores of the new country he had discovered, the natives crowded to the banks and looked with amazement upon the vessel. The commander was dressed in scarlet, and the wondering natives fancied that it must be Manitou himself.

5. When Hudson came to the south-east point of the island on which New York city stands, he there found a number of Indians gazing upon him with wonder. He

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2. Describe the condition of the country. 3. Who possessed the lands? What can you say of the Indians? 4. What of Hudson's ship? What did the natives think?

and his men landed, and they received them kindly. Hudson ordered a calabash of rum to be brought, and having taken some himself, handed it to one of the Indians. The latter smelt of it, and, disliking the odor, handed it to another. It came to the last, who, not wishing to offend the Manitou, took a good draught of it.

6. He soon began to reel about, and at last fell down drunk. When he revived, he told his friends that he found it rather pleasant, so they all took some and were speedily tipsy. From this, we are told, the Indians called the place Manhattan Island, which means the Land of Drunkenness. Hudson having performed this scurvy trick upon the Indians, departed, and went back to Holland.

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5, 6. Describe the meeting of Hudson and the Indians. What does Manhattan mean? What did Hudson then do?



## CHAPTER XXVI.—NEW YORK—CONTINUED.

*Dutch Traders in New York.—A Settlement made.—Peter Minuits, the First Governor.*

1. IN 1610, several Dutch vessels came over to trade with the Indians for furs. There were then multitudes of beavers and muskrats in the woods; also deer, bears, foxes, raccoons, and other wild animals. The Indians hunted these creatures for their flesh, or their skins, and the latter they sold to the traders in exchange for knives, hatchets, and various kinds of trinkets.

2. This trade proved very profitable to the Dutch merchants, and so other tradesmen were induced to come over and follow the same business. Some small houses or huts were soon erected on Manhattan Island for the traders, and in 1614 a fort was built to defend them.

3. This may be considered as the first permanent settlement in the state of New York, the place being called New Amsterdam. The surrounding country took the name of New Netherlands.

4. In 1614, a Dutch captain, named Adrian Block, sailed from New York bay into Long Island Sound, and in fact passed quite round that island. He was the first European who sailed through the dangerous whirlpool of Hurlgate. After his return the vessel took fire and was consumed. He therefore built a new one, and this was the first vessel ever constructed on Manhattan Island.

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CHAPTER XXVI.—1. What of Dutch traders in 1610? What exchange was established between them and the English? 2. What followed? 3. What were the first settlements in New York? What names were given them? 4. What of Adrian Block? His ship?

5. Many adventurers now came over, for the trade in furs and skins was very lucrative. In 1621, a company in Holland obtained a grant from the government, giving them full power to establish settlements, and from this time the colony of New Netherlands rapidly increased.

6. Peter Min'-u-its was the first governor. He bought the whole island of Manhattan of the Indians for twenty-four dollars! New Amsterdam soon contained a large number of inhabitants. Their houses were low buildings of one story, the roofs being made of straw thatch.

7. Many persons went into the interior, where the land was good and beavers were plenty, and made settlements. They bought their lands of the Indians, paying them in beads, knives, and wampum. The latter was made of little tubes of shells, strung in chains, or fastened upon belts. This was used as money by the Indians.

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5. What happened in 1621? 6. Who was the first governor? What did he pay for the island of Manhattan? What of the houses of New Amsterdam? 7. What of new settlements? What of the bargains of the Dutch with the Indians? What was wampum? For what was it used?



INDIANS BURNING A DUTCH VILLAGE.

CHAPTER XXVII.—NEW YORK—CONTINUED.

*The Five Nations of Indians.—Governor Kieft.—Indian Massacres.*

1. THE tribes of Indians around New Amsterdam, or New York, were severally small, but, when banded together, their number was large, and they were very powerful and dangerous. On Long Island there were at least a dozen tribes. The Mannhattans had their seat on the island of that name, and the neighboring country to the north. The Rar'-i-tans and Hack'-en-sacs occupied the lands on the Hudson River opposite to Manhattan island.

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CHAPTER XXVII.—1. What of the Indian tribes around New Amsterdam? What of tribes on Long Island? Other tribes?

2. To the north and west were the Mo'-hawks, a numerous and powerful tribe, noted for their savage habits. These, with the Sen'-e-cas, Cay-u'-gas, O-non-da'-gas, and O-nei'-das, living in western New York, were called the Five Nations. They were allies, and frequently held their council-fires at a place near the present town of Syracuse.

3. In New England there were many other tribes; and in New Jersey and Pennsylvania were still many more. Though often quarrelling and fighting with each other, they were always inclined to unite in making war upon the European settlers.

4. The Dutch settlement of New Netherlands had, in 1643, a governor by the name of Kieft. In his time a band of River Indians took refuge from the cruel Mohawks on the banks of the Hudson opposite Manhattan, and asked the protection of the Dutch settlers.

5. Instead of granting this reasonable demand, Kieft sent a party of men, at the dead of night, against the fugitives, and the whole—men, women, and children—were massacred. The Indians for a hundred miles around were roused to vengeance by this wicked act. They therefore made war on the settlers, and inflicted upon them every kind of injury in their power.

6. Their cattle were killed, their houses burned, and the inhabitants put to death wherever they were found. It seemed for a time as if the colony of New Netherlands would be annihilated. At last the Dutch, under Captain Underhill, beat back the Indians, and peace was restored.

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2. What of the Mohawks? What of the Five Nations? 3. What of tribes in New England, New Jersey, etc.? 4, 5. What of Governor Kieft and the River Indians? 6. What were the consequences of Governor Kieft's destroying the River Indians? What of Captain Underhill?



THE PARK OF NEW YORK, AS IT FORMERLY APPEARED.

## CHAPTER XXVIII.—NEW YORK—CONTINUED.

*Governor Stuyvesant.—Seizure of New Netherlands by the English.—New York.—Captain Kidd.—Subsequent History of New York.*

1. IN 1647, Peter Stuy'-ve-sant was appointed governor of New Netherlands. At this time the city of New Amsterdam was a small place, the settlements being chiefly confined to the southern part of the island. A wall was built across it, at the site of the present Wall Street, to keep off the Indians.

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CHAPTER XXVIII.—1. Who was appointed governor in 1647? What was the appearance of New Amsterdam at this time?

2. The Park, where the City Hall stands, was a forest, where boys went to hunt for nuts and squirrels, and where tanners cut down trees to obtain bark for tanning. Land was so cheap that a large tract, comprising what we now call the Bowery, was bought for a small sum by Governor Stuyvesant.

3. Stuyvesant was very different from most of the governors who had preceded him. He was a wise and energetic officer; he made treaties of peace and friendship with the Indians; he made regulations favorable to trade, and in many ways promoted the prosperity of the colony. In this state of things numbers of new emigrants constantly arrived.

4. It must be understood that the Dutch claimed the territory along the coast as far south as Maryland. Nevertheless, some Swedes had made settlements on Chris-ti-an'-a Creek, near the site of the present town of Wil'-ming-ton, in Delaware. These received the name of New Sweden.

5. Considering these proceedings as an encroachment upon their rights, the Dutch ordered Stuyvesant to put an end to the Swedish colony. Accordingly, in 1665, he went against it with six hundred men, and having conquered it, made the settlement a part of the colony of New Netherlands. Long afterward the state of Delaware arose in the place of New Sweden.

6. Soon after this a remarkable event took place in the

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2. What of the Park? The Bowery? 3. What was the character of Stuyvesant? What resulted from this? 4. What of Swedish settlements upon Dutch Territory? 5. What was Stuyvesant ordered to do? What followed? What state was afterward formed on the site of the Swedish colony?



colony of New Netherlands. Charles II., King of England, pretending that the English had a right to the territory, gave it to his brother, the Duke of York, afterward James II. In 1664, accordingly, the duke sent out a squadron to take possession of it.

7. Governor Stuyvesant had been rather unpopular, and the people would not obey his commands to fight the English and defend the country. It accordingly submitted to the invaders, and became an English colony, under the name of New York. The city of New Amsterdam then took the name it now bears.

8. Under the government of the English, many interesting events took place in the colony, one of which I must tell you. In 1698, the Earl of Bel'-la-mont became governor. At that time the Atlantic Ocean was infested by pirates; accordingly, Governor Bellamont, with others, sent out a famous sea-captain, by the name of Kidd, to go on a cruise against the pirates.

9. Kidd, however, was a bad man, and turned pirate himself. He went sailing over the wide seas, capturing all such vessels as he met, and robbing them of their money and other valuable articles. The Spanish ships were then engaged in carrying gold, silver, and precious stones from their American possessions to Europe. Kidd robbed them of a large amount of their treasures.

10. Thus Kidd became possessed of great wealth, but as he had acquired it by piracy, he dared not make use of it. So it is said that he concealed it by leaving it in secret places. He was finally arrested and carried to

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6. What did Charles II. do? What happened in 1664? 7. The result?  
8. What of Governor Bellamont? What can you say of piracy? 9, 10.  
Relate the adventures and fate of Captain Kidd.

England, where he was tried and executed. His buried treasures have been often sought for, at various places on Long Island and upon the banks of the Hudson River.

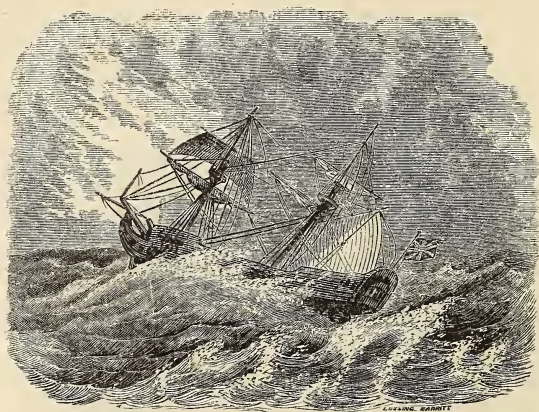


WALL STREET, THE SITE OF AN ANCIENT WALL OF DEFENCE AGAINST THE INDIANS.

11. From this period New York had a succession of governors, and passed through various changes, but still constantly advanced in wealth and population. It took a leading part in the war of the Revolution, of which I shall hereafter give an account. At the present day it is the richest and most populous of the several United States, and consequently is often called the Empire State.

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11. What of the subsequent history of New York? By what name is New York often called, and why is it so called?



THE MAYFLOWER IN A STORM.

## CHAPTER XXIX.—NEW ENGLAND.

*The Puritans.—The Mayflower.—The Voyage to America.—Settlement of Plymouth.*

1. THE north-eastern portion of the United States consists of six states—Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Maine. These are frequently called New England, and as their history is closely connected, one with the other, I shall treat them all under one general view.

2. About the time that the first settlement was made in Virginia, as I have told you, there lived in England

certain people called Pu'-ri-tans. They were very religious, and thought it their duty to worship God in a manner different from that which prevailed around them. Thus they became objects of dislike, and were at last unkindly and cruelly treated, as well by the people among whom they lived, as by the government.

3. I must tell you that in these days most of the governments of Europe required the people to worship in particular churches, to accept certain doctrines, to read out of certain books, and perform certain ceremonies. Whoever departed from these rules were called heretics, and sometimes they were burned to death, or hung, in consequence.

4. Several of the Puritans had been imprisoned because they held their meetings in places not appointed by the government; and because they chose their own ministers and prayed to God in a simple manner, and not according to the rules of the established church.

5. Now, as the Puritans desired, above all things, to serve God according to the dictates of their consciences, some of them removed to Holland, where the government allowed them freely to follow their own modes of worship.

6. They were very much beloved and respected by the people around them; for they were good, kind, charitable, and affectionate. They were rather stiff and severe in their manners, but where there was such purity of life, every one said that true religion and virtue dwelt in the heart.

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2. What of the Puritans? 3. What did European governments require of the people? What were heretics? How were they treated? 4. How did the Puritans worship God? How had they been punished? 5. To what country did they remove? 6. How were they regarded in Holland?

7. Nevertheless, the Puritans in Holland felt as if they were strangers in a strange land, and they began to desire a home and country which they might call their own. So they thought of America, and after a time, having made due preparations, one hundred and one of them set sail, August, 1620, for that country. Their vessel was called the Mayflower.

8. She was a small craft, and the voyage continued for over three months, even into the month of November, when the weather was chill, and the sea agitated by violent winds and tempests.

9. As the frail bark was tossed on the sea, the inmates were, however, at peace; for it was their habit to consider God as their best friend, and whatever He decided was submitted to as to the kind dispensation of a father, who guided and governed all things for the highest happiness of his children.

10. They arrived on the coast of New England, where all was bleak and dreary, the land being entirely covered with snow. Having written and ratified an agreement, establishing a form of government, the first ever written and subscribed to by all the persons subject to it, they chose one of their number, John Carver, to be their governor. All this was done in the cabin of the Mayflower.

11. Having sent some of their men on shore to examine the country, they at last landed, December 22, 1620, and began to build houses for shelter. The settlement thus made, the first planted in New England, received the name of Plym'-outh.

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7. What resolution did they take? 8, 9. Describe the voyage. 10. What of their arrival? What agreement was made? Who was appointed governor? 11. What of the landing? What was the settlement called?

## CHAPTER XXX.—NEW ENGLAND—CONTINUED.

*Sufferings of the Colonists.*

1. THE Puritans immediately set to work to cut down trees, and to build huts of the logs. Each family, of which there were nineteen in the colony, erected its own house, while all combined to construct a storehouse for general use.

2. Though the weather was very cold, and it often snowed violently, yet they worked so well that by the first of March they had built quite a respectable village. Still, more than half the number who had arrived in the *Mayflower* died before the return of spring, from exposure and disease.

3. Those who lived were hardly strong enough to bury the dead, and the sick and dying were not always properly tended. At one time there were but seven well persons in the colony. By and by, too, their provisions began to give out, and they were threatened with starvation.

4. Their first harvest was a poor one, and as the winter again came on, they saw that they should hardly have enough to sustain life, till they could raise another crop. At this time a ship arrived from England with thirty-five emigrants, and, as they had no food whatever, the colonists were obliged to share theirs with them.

5. For two months they went without bread, and during their second winter not one of these hardy settlers made a full meal. Sometimes they caught a few fish,

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CHAPTER XXX.—1. What did the Puritans do? How did they labor? 2. The weather? Describe the effects of sickness? 3. What of the dead? Provisions? 4. What of the harvest? What of a ship from England?

and sometimes a ship would come upon the coast, from which they bought, at very high prices, such scanty supplies as they could spare.

6. I must tell you that there were no cows in America, so they had neither milk nor butter. At one time, a division of the corn in the colony was made, and the share of each person was only five kernels!

7. Yet, in the midst of these heavy trials, with their friends around them dying of want, cold, and sickness, they never lost their confidence in God. Their sufferings attached them more closely to one another, and as their numbers diminished, their faith and reliance in their Heavenly Father seemed to increase.

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5. How did they live? What of bread? Fish? 6. Cows? Corn?  
7. What effect did these trials have upon the faith of the Puritans?





THE MEETING OF GOVERNOR CARVER AND MASSASOIT.

## CHAPTER XXXI.—NEW ENGLAND—CONTINUED.

*Treaty with Massasoit.—The Colonists fortify their Settlement.—Arrival of Emigrants.*

1. IN the spring of 1621, the colonists were very much surprised to see an Indian, with no clothing except a leathern girdle, and armed with a bow and arrow, enter the village, and say to the first persons he met, "Wei-

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CHAPTER XXXI.—1. What happened in the spring of 1621? Who was Samoset? How had he learned English?

come, Englishmen!" This was Sam'-o-set, a chief of the Wam-pan-o'-ags. He had seen a number of English fishermen in the territory now called Maine, and had learned of them several words of their language.

2. Samoset was kindly treated, and when he went away presents were given to him. He soon returned, and said that Mas-sa-so'-it, the great chief of all the Indian tribes in the neighborhood, was on a hill near by, with sixty of his men.

3. The colonists, who, with their wives and children, hardly numbered fifty persons, were at first alarmed at this visit from sixty savages, all of whom were well armed with bows and arrows. So they sent Mr. Winslow, one of their number, to give presents to the Indians, and thus make friends with them.

4. Mr. Winslow went, and gave Massasoit two knives and a copper chain; he also gave the chief's brother a knife and a pair of ear-rings. He then invited them to the village. The Indians left their bows upon the hill, and Mr. Winslow remained there also, as a pledge that the natives should not be harmed.

5. Governor Carver received the visitors with great ceremony, the drums beating and the trumpets sounding. He and Massasoit kissed each other's hands, and sat down upon a green rug, where they ate and drank.

6. A treaty of peace was made, and it was faithfully kept on both sides for more than fifty years. Massasoit taught the colonists to cultivate Indian corn, and they raised their first crop in the summer of 1622.

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2. How was he treated? What did he say upon his return? 3. What did the colonists think? 4. Describe Mr. Winslow's meeting with the Indians. 5. What was done by Governor Carver? 6. What of a treaty? Indian corn?

7. Soon after this a tribe of Indians called the Nar-ragan'-setts sent the colonists a bundle of arrows tied up in a serpent's skin, by which they meant to declare war against them. The colonists sent back some powder and ball, wrapped up in the same serpent's skin. The Indians were afraid to touch it and sent it back, wisely giving up their hostile designs.

8. The colonists took a lesson from this occurrence, however, and fortified their town. They built a wall around it, and mounted their cannon upon the flat roof of their church. Guard was kept night and day, so that no enemy could take them by surprise.

9. In 1623, the colonists, who, like the settlers of Virginia, had worked in common, agreed to labor each one for himself. Land was given to each family in proportion to its numbers.

10. This put an end to all idleness—men, women, and children toiled in the fields, and there was no more famine among them. Two years before they bought corn of the Indians, and now they sold it to them, and had plenty left for themselves.

11. The next year more emigrants arrived, bringing with them cows, pigs, and hens and chickens. The village contained thirty-two huts, and nearly two hundred inhabitants. Brighter days now seemed about to dawn upon the colony.

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7. What of the Narragansetts? 8. What did the colonists do in consequence? 9. What change was made in 1623? 10. Describe the effects of this. 11. What happened the next year? What was now the prospect before the colonists?

CHAPTER XXXII.—NEW ENGLAND—CONTINUED.

*The Colony of Massachusetts Bay.—The First Thanksgiving. —Settlement of Connecticut and Rhode Island.—Union of the New England Colonies.*

1. IN 1622, a colony of sixty emigrants arrived and settled at Weymouth, in Massachusetts. We must suppose that they wrote letters to their friends in England, speaking well of their new home, for ships continued to arrive, and thus, in turn, Salem, Dorchester, Boston, and other places in Massachusetts, and Dover, in New Hampshire, were settled.

2. These various settlements formed one colony, called the "Colony of Massachusetts Bay," and were, for many years, distinct from the Plymouth colony. John Winthrop was their first governor. He arrived in America with eleven ships and eight hundred emigrants; two hundred of these died, however, in the winter of 1629, and one hundred, disheartened by their sufferings, returned to England.

3. I must not forget to tell you of the first Thanksgiving Day ever kept in the United States. The winter of 1631 was so severe that several of the settlers were frozen to death, and food was so scarce that many were obliged to live on shell-fish and acorns. The governor appointed the 6th of February as a day of fasting and prayer, that

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CHAPTER XXXII.—1. What of the settlement of Weymouth? Other settlements? 2. What did these settlements form? Who was the first governor? Who arrived with him? The winter of 1629? 3, 4. Describe the first Thanksgiving.

the people might humbly confess their sins to God, and ask His protection in their trials.

4. On the 5th of February, however, the very day before the fast, a ship, laden with flour, cattle, and provisions, arrived from England! So the fast was changed into a thanksgiving. You must remember, when you are eating your turkey and plum-pudding, before a warm fire, how grateful our forefathers were to God for simple bread and meat.

5. The first settlement in Connecticut was made soon after, at Windsor, though the Dutch of Manhattan tried hard to prevent it. Soon after, a band of men, women, and children, sixty in number, set out from the neighborhood of Boston, to settle Wethersfield and Hartford. They were obliged to wade through swamps and across rivers, and were a fortnight on the journey.

6. The snow fell very deep, and the ship by which they had sent their goods and food did not arrive. So some returned to Boston, one was drowned, and the rest would have died had they not been relieved by some Indians, who took pity on them.

7. A colony was planted in Rhode Island in 1636, at Providence, by Roger Williams, who had been banished from Massachusetts because some of his ideas about God and religion differed from those of the other settlers. He bought land from the Narragansett Indians, and gave it away freely to any persons who would cultivate it, or build upon it.

8. Thus, in 1640, four colonies, duly incorporated, had

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5, 6. What was the first settlement in Connecticut? Describe the settlement of Wethersfield and Hartford. 7. What of Providence? What of Roger Williams?

been planted upon the territory now constituting the New England states: namely, Plymouth, Massachusetts Bay, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. The settlements in New Hampshire belonged, as I have told you, to Massachusetts.



NEW HAVEN.

9. It soon became clear to these various groups of settlers that they would be safer and stronger if they were all united under one government. They were displeased with the way in which they were treated by the king of England, and they felt that they must make common cause against the Indians and the New York Dutch.

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8. Enumerate the four colonies established in 1640. 9. To what conclusion did the colonists come? What were their reasons?



10. A confederation was therefore signed in 1643, embracing all the colonies except Rhode Island. The latter refused to become a part of the colony of Plymouth, as advised, and did not, therefore, join the alliance.

11. The city of New Haven was laid out in squares, as it appears at the present day, by the Rev. Mr. Davenport, one of the first settlers, in 1638. The green, or common, is more than two hundred years old. The whole county of New Haven was bought of the Indians for a few hoes, hatchets, spoons, knives, and scissors.

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10. What was therefore done? What of Rhode Island? 11. What of the city of New Haven? The Common? For what and of whom was the county bought?



## CHAPTER XXXIII.—NEW ENGLAND—CONTINUED.

*King Philip's War.—The Charter Oak.—Wars with the French and Indians.—Present State of New England.*

1. I HAVE told you that Massasoit, the Indian chief, was friendly to the whites. But one of his sons, named Philip, became, after his father's death, their most cruel enemy, and in 1675 he made an attempt to drive the colonists out of the country.

2. The Indians fell upon the inhabitants of Swanzey one summer's day, as they were going home from church. They killed eight or nine of them, and then robbed their houses and drove away their cattle. In other places they set fire to the houses, and trampled down the crops. They hung round the villages, and sometimes shot women and children.

3. By and by Philip drew all the neighboring tribes to his aid, and the New England colonies united against him. Thus the war became general. The whites attacked the Narragansetts in a swamp in Rhode Island, and, after fighting three hours, burned the Indian fort, with five or six hundred wigwams, and killed a thousand of the savages.

4. At last, after the colonists had lost six hundred men and as many houses, and some twenty villages, King Philip was slain, and the other Indian chiefs submitted to

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CHAPTER XXXIII.—1. What of Philip? What did he attempt? 2. What of attacks made by the Indians? 3. How did the war become general? What of an Indian fort? 4. The end of the war? What was the white population of New England?

the whites. The whole number of the latter at this time, in New England, was not over one hundred and twenty-five thousand.

5. In 1685, King James of England, who thought the emigrants had too much liberty, took away the charters of several of the colonies, and sent over one Edmund Andros to govern them. This man was a great tyrant, and did the people as much harm as he could. He would not let them print books without his consent, and he caused many schools and churches to be shut up.

6. He did not have every thing his own way, however, in Connecticut. Here the people refused to give up the charter, and while Andros was demanding it in the General Assembly room, at Hartford, the lights were put out, the charter was seized, carried away, and hidden in the hollow of an old oak-tree! The people never gave it up, though they were obliged to submit to the government of the tyrant.

7. During the following seventy years, the history of the New England colonies is little more than a record of wars with the Indians and with the Canadian French, of which I have not space to tell you in this little book.

8. Though they lost many men in battle, and by hunger and cold, the settlers were continually gaining in numbers and strength, till, as you will very soon see, they were able to resist the unjust treatment of England herself, and sustain an eight years' struggle, rather than submit to oppression.

9. In 1754, the New England colonies, together with

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5. What of Edmund Andros? 6. Relate the story of the Connecticut charter. 7. What of the events of seventy years? 8. The increasing strength of the colonists?

those of Maryland and Pennsylvania—of which I am soon going to tell you — united together for mutual defence against the French and Indians. The plan of union which they formed was quite similar to the Constitution under which we are now living.



NEW ENGLAND FISHING-SMACKS.

10. At the present day the New England states are among the most prosperous and enlightened members of the Union. They have good schools, and plenty of them; churches and meeting-houses without number; factories, mills, foundries, railroads, telegraphs;

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9. The union of the colonies? To what was their plan of union similar?  
10. What of the New England states now?

11. They send their ships to every part of the world; their fisheries supply food to hundreds of thousands of people in Europe and America. Their houses are comfortable; the laws are just; the winters are comparatively mild, and there is plenty to eat and drink!

12. How different is this from the early condition of the colonies, when the settlers died of hunger and cold; when savage enemies lurked behind the trees and hedges; when the people had no rights except such as a petty tyrant sent from England might allow them, and when they had no one to appeal to but a heedless or wicked king three thousand miles off!

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11. What advantages have they? 12. How does their present state differ from their former condition?



CITY OF RICHMOND.

## CHAPTER XXXIV.—MARYLAND.—NEW JERSEY.—DELAWARE.—THE CAROLINAS.

*The Settlement of Maryland.—Baltimore.—New Jersey.—The Swedes in Delaware.—North and South Carolina.*

1. THE king of England, in 1632, gave George Calvert, Lord Balt'-i-more, who was a Roman Catholic, a patent of lands lying in Ches'-a-peake Bay. Two years after, one of Calvert's sons, with two hundred Catholics, made a settlement at St. Mary's, in the present state of Maryland.

2. The first care of the settlers, was to pass laws that fully secured to all full freedom of conscience, without any molestation on account of their religious belief.

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CHAPTER XXXIV.—1 What of Lord Baltimore? What settlement was made? 2. What kind of laws did they pass regarding religion?

And while these benign laws lasted, the colony was blessed with health, peace, and prosperity, and increased rapidly in wealth and population.

3. The English government set aside the charter of the colony in 1688, but restored it in 1716. At the beginning of the Revolution the people assumed the authority, and Maryland became a state. The city of Baltimore commemorates its deeds in war by several handsome monuments, whence it is often called the "Monumental City."

4. I have already told you that the Dutch traders who settled New Netherlands also settled the present territory of New Jersey, on the western bank of the Hudson River. When the English took the Dutch settlement and gave it the name of New York, they made a separate province of New Jersey, under its present name.

5. The colony was prosperous for many years, though the charter several times changed hands. In 1676, the province was divided into *East* and *West Jersey*, and twelve years afterward the king of England assumed the government. It continued a royal province till 1738. New Jersey acted a conspicuous part in the Revolution.

6. You will remember that the territory of Delaware, as I have said, was settled by some Swedes in 1638, and that the Manhattan Dutch, who claimed the land, sent Governor Stuyvesant to subdue them, and annex the colony to New Netherlands.

3. What happened in 1688? In 1716? When did Maryland become a state? The city of Baltimore? 4. What of a settlement in New Jersey? What did the English do? 5. What happened several times to the colony? What division was made? Its subsequent history? 6. What of the Swedes in Delaware?

7. Since this event very little of interest has happened in Delaware. It was twice joined to, and twice separated from, Pennsylvania, before the Revolution; and even during the war, the two states, though they had two legislatures, had but one governor.

8. More than twenty years before the settlement of Jamestown, some Englishmen arrived upon the coast to the south of Virginia, and attempted to form a colony, but were unsuccessful. About a hundred years after, some Virginia planters made a settlement there upon lands now included in Al'-be-marle county, North Car-o-li'-na.

9. In 1663, the king of England gave Lord Clar'-endon a charter of the whole tract then called by the general name of Carolina, since divided into North and South Carolina. The foundation of the present city of Charleston was laid in 1680.

10. The first constitution of the Carolinas was drawn up by a celebrated man named John Locke. But it did not suit the people, who did not like their governor to be called a Palatine, nor certain of their citizens to be called Landgraves. So it was speedily abolished. Both the Carolinas became states in 1776.

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7. What has happened since in Delaware? 8. What of an early attempt to settle the coast? What colony was first planted in North Carolina? 9. What of Lord Clarendon? What division was made? What of Charleston? 10. What of the first constitution? Did it suit the people? Why not? When did the Carolinas become states?



## CHAPTER XXXV.—PENNSYLVANIA.

*The Quakers.—William Penn.—Settlement of Philadelphia.  
—A Letter to the Indians.*

1. WE now come to the history of Penn-syl-va'-ni-a, one of the largest and most flourishing of the American states. But I must first tell you something about the Quakers, or Friends, who first began to appear in England in 1647, under the direction of George Fox.

2. The Quakers had a peculiar religious belief, and worshipped God in a manner different from that followed by the Established Church. They thus offended the government and a large portion of the people, and were consequently persecuted, precisely like the Puritans, who had already been forced to remove to New England.

3. Several Quakers soon emigrated to America, to escape the hard treatment they suffered at home. They supposed that the Puritans, who had themselves fled from persécution, would give them a ready welcome. But the Quakers soon found that they were more harsbly treated in Massachusetts than in England!

4. The first that went to Massachusetts were banished, and a law was passed, making it an offence—to be punished by a fine of one hundred pounds—to bring a Quaker into the province. Ten years afterward it was decreed that Quakers coming there should have their tongues bored with a hot iron!

5. So the Quakers began to look about for some place

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CHAPTER XXXV.—1. What of Pennsylvania? Who was the leader of the Quakers? 2. What of the Quakers? What was the result? 3. What did the Quakers do? What did they suppose? What was the fact? 4. What laws were made against them?

to which they could go in safety. One of their number, William Penn, had a claim against the English government for sixteen thousand pounds sterling. The king of England offered him instead twenty-six millions of acres of land in America, and Penn accepted it.

6. Penn sold his land in lots of one thousand acres to his persecuted brethren, at the price of two cents an acre, and sent out three ship-loads of emigrants in 1681. He gave them full instructions, and, upon their arrival upon the spot where the Delaware and Schuyl'-kill (*scool'-kill*) rivers unite, they proceeded to found a city.

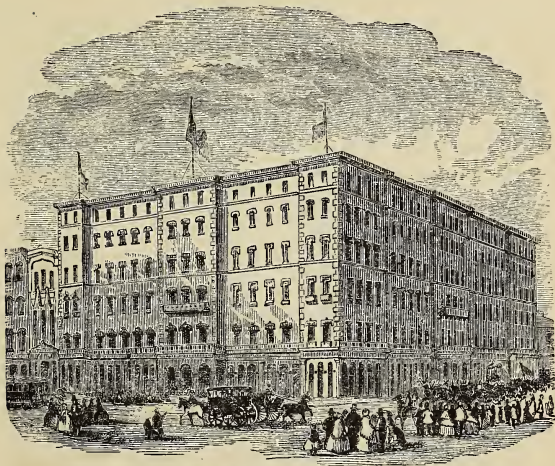
7. Obeying his directions, they laid out the city in squares, giving to each house land enough to form a garden. Numerous tracts were set aside, also, for commons and public parks. Penn wished the settlement to be a "green country town." This was the origin of the beautiful city of Phil-a-del'-phi-a.

8. Penn sent a letter by the settlers to the Indians, in which he told them that as the white men and the red men were all children of the same Father, he hoped they would treat each other as brethren, and that the Indians would follow the example which the colonists would set.

9. The next year, Penn himself came to America, accompanied by a large number of settlers. He established a form of government, providing for a governor, a council of three, and a house of delegates. The latter were voted for by all who believed in Jesus Christ and had a good moral character. The voters were called freemen.

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5. What did they seek therefore? What of William Penn? 6. What did he do with his land? What of emigrants? 7. Describe the city they founded. What city was this? 8. What of a letter to the Indians? 9. What happened the next year? Who were voters, and what were they called?



SCENE IN PHILADELPHIA.

## CHAPTER XXXVI.—PENNSYLVANIA—CON- TINUED.—GEORGIA.

*Penn makes a Treaty with the Indians.—Philadelphia.—  
Settlement of Georgia.—Savannah.*

1. WILLIAM PENN was not only the governor of the Pennsylvania colony, but its teacher, judge, and minister. Under his management, it was long the most peaceful, prosperous, and happy of the American settlements.

2. One of his most important acts was that of bringing the various tribes of Indians together, and making a treaty of peace with them. The Indians met at Ken-

sing-ton—now a part of Philadelphia—under an elm-tree, and solemnly signed the treaty. The agreement was never broken, either by the red men or the whites.

3. For seventy years, and long after Penn's death, the colony remained at peace. But in 1754, when the great French and Indian war—of which I am soon going to speak—broke out, Pennsylvania was obliged to join the other settlements against the common enemy.

4. At the present day, the "green country town" founded by the Quakers is one of the most beautiful cities in the United States. Some of its buildings are the finest of their kind in America. It is often called the "Quaker City," and the "City of Brotherly Love."

5. The country between the Sa-van'-nah and Al-ta-ma-ha' rivers, now forming a portion of the state of Georgia, was granted, in 1732, to a company of which General O'-gle-thorpe was the head. One hundred and fourteen men, women, and children were at once sent out.

6. They stopped at Charleston, in South Carolina, on their way, where they were kindly treated by the people, who gave them one hundred cattle, twenty-five pigs, and a large quantity of rice. They then sailed on, and laid out the city of Savannah in February, 1733.

7. For a long time the colony did not flourish. A war with the Spaniards in Florida cost them much time and many lives. After a while, however, a number of planters joined them, and Georgia became quite prosperous.

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2. What was one of his best acts? What of the treaty? 3. How long did the colony remain at peace? What happened in 1754? 4. What of Philadelphia? 5. How was Georgia settled? How many persons went out? 6. Where did they stop? What city did they found? 7. Did the colony flourish? Why not? By whom were they at last joined?

## CHAPTER XXXVII.—THE SOUTH AND WEST:

*Explorations of the Mississippi Valley.—La Salle.—The Ohio Company.—George Washington.*

1. WHILE these things were going on upon the Atlantic coast, several Canadian settlers—who, you must remember, were either French, or of French descent—were exploring the great valley of the Mississippi River.

2. The most famous of these adventurers was a man named La Salle'. He and his followers sailed the whole length of the Mississippi in open boats. When they reached the Gulf of Mexico, and stood upon its banks, they sang a hymn of thanks to God for having preserved them during their perilous voyage.

3. These explorations prepared the way for traders in furs, and finally for emigrants. The first regular settlement made in this part of the country was at Kas-kas'-ki-a, in Il-li-nois' (*Il-li-noy'*), about 1690, and the second was in Lou-is-i-an'-a.

4. A settlement was made at De-troit' in 1701, and one at New Or'-leans in 1717. Ten years afterward, the French had a line of colonies and forts along the Mississippi from New Orleans to Que-bec'. They had even built a fort where Pitts'-burg now stands, which they called Fort du Quesne (*kane*).

5. Thus there was a line of French colonies in the heart of the country, and a line of English colonies along

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CHAPTER XXXVII.—1. What were Canadians doing in the mean time? 2. What of La Salle? 3. What did these explorations lead to? What was the first settlement? The second? 4. What of a line of French colonies? Fort du Quesne?

the coast. As the French and English had been enemies for many centuries, in Europe, so they were disposed to be enemies in America.

6. An opportunity for this soon presented itself. The Ohio Company, an English association trading with the Indians for furs, had obtained a grant of six hundred thousand acres of land on the Ohio River, from the king of England. This territory they intended to settle.

7. But the French governor of Canada thought the English were approaching too near to the French territories, and he determined to break up their trade. He sent troops to the neighborhood of Fort du Quesne, and caused several other forts to be built.

8. The English complained to Governor Din-wid'-die of Virginia, and he asked the advice of the General Assembly. The Assembly directed him to send a messenger to the French general, to ask why he interfered with the traders, and to request him to remove his soldiers.

9. Dinwiddie looked about him for a man fit to be intrusted with so important a mission. There was, at that time, in the colony, a youth, scarcely twenty-one years of age, who had been studying mathematics and engineering, and was now engaged in surveying the woods and wild lands of Virginia.

10. He was a young man of high moral character; he had been never known to tell a lie; his mind was vigorous, his frame erect; at the age of nineteen he had been made adjutant-general, though he had never been called

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5. What was the position of the French and English toward each other? 6. What of the Ohio Company? 7. What did the French governor do? 8. What of the English complaint? What was recommended? 9, 10 Describe the young man selected.



into active service. Governor Dinwiddie resolved to intrust this young man with the message.



GEORGE WASHINGTON ON HIS WAY TO FORT DU QUESNE.

11. His name you have heard before, and you will never forget it as long as you live. The messenger was George Washington, afterward commander-in-chief of the American army, and First President of the United States.

12. He started on the 31st of October, 1753, taking with him two interpreters and seven other persons. They were all mounted, and carried tents, baggage, and provisions.

## CHAPTER XXXVIII.—THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

*The Battle of the Great Meadows.—Union of the Colonies.— Benjamin Franklin.—The French and Indian War.*

1. THE distance to be traversed by Washington and his party was five hundred and fifty miles, and their way lay through a trackless forest, inhabited only by savages and wild beasts. They arrived at the fort where the French commander was, after a dangerous and toilsome journey of one month.

2. The reply given to Washington was, that the French were there because they were sent, and that they meant to destroy every English settlement in the west. With this answer he set out to return, having first noted down the dimensions of the fort.

3. On the way home, Washington was shot at by an Indian who was but fifteen paces off, and he seems almost to have been preserved by a miracle. He was also thrown from a raft into the Alleghany River. Though the streams were swollen, and the snows deep, the party arrived at home in safety.

4. The Virginians, and several of the other colonies, now saw the necessity of arming themselves against the French, who had persuaded many Indian tribes to join them. A regiment of four hundred men was raised in Virginia and the command given to Washington.

5. With this force he boldly marched into the wilder-

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CHAPTER XXXVIII.—1. What of the journey? How long was Washington on the way? 2. What reply did he receive? What did he learn? 3. What of the journey home? 4. What did several colonies now do?

ness. At Fort Necessity, which he built at a place called the "Great Meadows," he waited for the enemy. The French, six hundred strong, with one hundred Indian allies, attacked him on the 3d of July, 1754.

6. The battle lasted nine hours, and was very severe. The Indians climbed trees and high rocks, and with hideous yells, poured their bullets into the fort. The Virginians replied with such vigor that the place seemed to belch forth fire like a volcano during an eruption.

7. At last, after two hundred of the French had been killed or disabled, a parley was held, and the two armies agreed to cease fighting and go home. Colonel Washington, who had lost but twelve men, was publicly thanked by the Virginia Legislature.

8. The English colonies, by their delegates, signed an alliance at Albany on the 4th of July of the same year. The plan adopted was proposed by a good and great man of whom you have often heard, and



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

of whom I shall speak again—Benjamin Franklin.

5. What of Washington and his regiment? When and where was he attacked? 6. Describe the battle 7. What was the result? 8. What alliance was made? By whom was the plan proposed?

## CHAPTER XXXIX.—THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR—CONTINUED.

*Braddock's Defeat.*

1. GENERAL BRADDOCK, an old and experienced British officer, was sent by the British to the aid of the colonists, with two thousand men, in 1755. These, with eight hundred Virginia troops, marched against Fort du Quesne in July, Washington being Braddock's aide-de-camp.

2. Washington attempted to inform the general of the Indian mode of warfare, but the haughty Englishman refused to be advised by a young and inferior officer. He would not even allow him to take command of the Virginia riflemen, and fight the savages in their own style.

3. Braddock soon had cause to regret his foolish vanity, for on the 9th of July, while passing through a ravine, his army was found to be surrounded by Indians in ambush, every rock, tree, and bush concealing an enemy. This was just what Washington had foreseen.

4. The Indians now began to use their rifles with dreadful effect. Every shot told, and hundreds of the British were either killed or wounded. Braddock fell, mortally wounded, whereupon Washington took the command, and succeeded in beating a retreat.

5. In this dreadful battle, Washington had two horses killed under him, and his clothes were torn by four bullets. An Indian is said to have declared that he fired at Washington seventeen times, taking a particularly good aim, without hitting him once!

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CHAPTER XXXIX.—1. What of General Braddock? 2. What did Washington attempt to do? 3, 4. Describe the battle. 5. What occurred to Washington?

## CHAPTER XL.—THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.—CONTINUED.

*The Attack upon Ticonderoga.—The Capture of Quebec.—Death of Wolfe and Montcalm.—Surrender of Canada to the English.—Close of the French and Indian War.*

1. THUS far, though the English and French colonies had been at war, England and France had been at peace. But in 1756, Great Britain declared war, and the emigrants from the two countries immediately became more hostile to each other than ever.

2. There was constant fighting along the Canadian frontier. The French took Os-we'-go and sixteen hundred English troops in 1757, and the next year the English took the fortress of Lou'-is-burg and nearly six thousand French troops.

3. Their next attack was upon the French fort of Ticon-de-ro'-ga, upon Lake George. The English and colonists together numbered sixteen thousand men, and were commanded by General Abercrombie. The fort was garrisoned by three thousand men only.

4. The army passed over Lake George in one thousand boats. The rising sun threw its rays upon a scene as splendid as had yet been seen in America. But the next day, General Abercrombie and his forces retreated from Ticonderoga in confusion, leaving nearly two thousand men dead behind them.

5. Later in this year Washington took Fort du Quesne,

- CHAPTER XL.—1. What declaration was made? What was the result?  
 2. Where did fighting occur? What did the French take? The English?  
 3, 4. Describe the attack on Ticonderoga.

and other victories won by the English so frightened the Indians that they agreed not to help the French any more. A treaty was signed at Easton, not far from Philadelphia. Several hundred Indian chiefs were present.

6. In 1759, the English captured Ticonderoga, Crown Point, and Niagara, and were so encouraged that they determined to attack Quebec. This fortress, which was situated on the St. Lawrence, was very strong, and was within one year as old as Jamestown. The garrison was commanded by General Montcalm'.

7. General Wolfe, a brave and experienced officer, though he was only thirty-five years old, commanded the English, of whom there were eight thousand. He approached the city at night, in September, in flat-bottomed boats, and a little before dawn, his troops began to scale a precipice, called the Heights of Abraham. This was two hundred feet high, and overlooked the city.

8. The precipice was nearly perpendicular, and it was no easy matter to drag the cannon up. But Wolfe led the way, and encouraged his men. He knew that the garrison never expected to be attacked on that side, and that it was the weakest point of the city. Before the sun rose, the whole army was upon the Plains of Abraham.

9. You may well suppose that the French were amazed when they saw what had taken place. Montcalm boldly led them to the field; and the two armies met at ten o'clock. The battle was severe, and the result was for a long time doubtful. At last the English were victorious.

10. Early in the struggle, Wolfe was wounded in the wrist, and afterward in the groin, but he fought on. At

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5. What of a treaty with the Indians? 6. What took place in 1759? What of Quebec? 7-9. Describe the attack upon Quebec?



last a bullet entered his breast; he fell, and was conveyed from the field. A cry soon reached his ear, "They



THE DEATH OF WOLFE.

fly! They fly!" "Who fly?" he asked. "The French," was the reply. "Then I die happy," he said, and expired.

11. Montcalm, who was also mortally wounded, was told that he could live but a few moments. "Then I shall not survive to see Quebec surrendered," he said. He lived long enough to write a letter to the English, begging them to treat their French prisoners kindly.

12. The French and Indian war was soon after this brought to a close. Peace was made in 1763, and all the French possessions in Canada were given up to England, and to her they still belong. France also transferred Louisiana to Spain, so that there was no longer an acre of land in North America belonging to the French.

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10. What of the death of Wolfe? 11. The death of Montcalm? 12. What followed the battle? When was peace made? What did the French give up? What did they now possess in North America?



## CHAPTER XLI.—THE THIRTEEN COLONIES.

*Taxation without Representation.*

1. I HAVE now given you a brief history of the American colonies from the settlement of Jamestown, in 1607, to the peace of 1763. As they very soon after entered into a momentous struggle with the mother country, I wish you to pass them once more in review.

2. The thirteen colonies which took part in the French and Indian war, and afterward in the Revolution, were as follows.

- ✓ VIRGINIA, settled in 1607.
- ✓ NEW YORK, settled in 1613.
- ✓ MASSACHUSETTS, settled in 1620.
- ✓ NEW HAMPSHIRE, settled in 1623.
- ✓ NEW JERSEY, settled in 1624.
- ✓ DELAWARE, settled in 1627.
- ✓ CONNECTICUT, settled in 1633.
- ✓ MARYLAND, settled in 1634.
- ✓ RHODE ISLAND, settled in 1636.
- ✓ NORTH CAROLINA, settled in 1660.
- ✓ SOUTH CAROLINA, settled in 1670.
- ✓ PENNSYLVANIA, settled in 1681.
- ✓ GEORGIA, settled in 1732.

The tracts now known as Maine and Vermont then belonged to Massachusetts and New York.

3. Up to this period, the colonies were to a great degree independent of each other; we shall find them acting together, hereafter, and calling themselves *Americans*, instead of *English* or *Colonists*.

4. But before proceeding to tell you of the War of Independence, I must explain one or two things necessary for you to understand.

5. You know that the money required to carry on a government is generally raised by what is called *taxation*: that is, the people are *taxed*, according to their means, that the king, the president, the officers of government, may be paid, that the roads may be kept in repair, that light-houses may be built upon the sea-coast, that armies may be maintained to drive away enemies.

6. You also know that in many countries the people have a voice in this matter of taxation, and send their representatives to the parliament or congress of the nation, to say that such a tax is just, or that such another tax is unjust. At the time I am speaking of, the English people sent such representatives to their parliament in London; the Americans sent none.

7. You will see in the following chapters that Great Britain, whose money was very nearly gone, taxed the American colonies for her own support; and that the colonies, who were not allowed to send representatives to London to take care of their interests, would not obey the law, and refused to pay the taxes.

8. You must remember, however, that the colonists already paid pretty heavy taxes for their own local expenses; and that this money which they refused to give was to be sent to England, and be spent three thousand miles off. This they thought was wrong, and you will very soon come to think so too.

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5. What is taxation? 6. What voice do the people have in this? The English? The Americans? 7. What will soon be seen? 8. What of local taxes of the colonies?

## CHAPTER XLII.—THE THIRTEEN COLONIES.

—CONTINUED.

*The Sugar Act.—The Stamp Act.—Other Taxes.—British Soldiers in Boston.*

1. IN 1764, the British parliament passed what was called the *Sugar Act*, that is, a law requiring the colonies to pay a duty, or tax, on all the sugar they imported. The Americans complained loudly, used as little sugar as they could, and, to revenge themselves, made their own clothes, instead of buying them of England.

2. The next year the famous Stamp Act was passed. This law required the Americans to write all their bargains, mortgages, deeds, notes, bonds, and other legal instruments, on stamped paper. The English government alone furnished such paper, and the stamp on each sheet cost about ten cents.

3. The Americans were very angry, and either burned, hid, or sent back all the stamps that arrived. Patrick Henry, a Virginia patriot, advised the Americans to write their bonds and deeds on any paper they liked. Public meetings were held, and even clergymen in their pulpits denounced the odious Stamp Act.

4. Benjamin Franklin, who was at this time in London, told the English that though the Americans were very reasonable, they would not submit to taxation without representation. So the British government repealed the law, though they did not give up the right to tax the Americans, whenever they thought proper.

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CHAPTER XLII.—1. What of the Sugar Act? What followed? 2. The Stamp Act? 3. What was the consequence? Patrick Henry? 4. Benjamin Franklin? What did parliament do?

5. And they thought proper to tax them again in 1767. A law was passed requiring the Americans to pay a duty on all imported paints, glass, tea, and paper. This duty was a trifling one, but the Americans did not like the principle, and would not have paid one penny, if they thought it unjust.

6. The British government also sent over soldiers, and ordered the colonists to give them lodging, firewood, candles, and beds. They also sent men to collect the taxes. The Americans became more indignant than ever, and the legislature of Massachusetts dispatched a letter to the other colonies, calling upon them to unite in self-defence.

7. Pretty soon two regiments of British soldiers arrived in Boston, and entered the town with loaded muskets and fixed bayonets. The people refused to give them quarters, but the governor, who had been appointed by the king, and wished to please his master, opened the state-house to them.

8. An act passed by parliament in 1769, did more to render the spirit of resistance universal than any thing which had occurred before. This was to the effect that all colonists accused of treason should be sent to England—three thousand miles from their own country—for trial.

9. In consequence of this, the legislatures of Virginia and Massachusetts passed resolutions which displeased their governors, who dismissed them and sent them home. The time for an open quarrel was fast approaching.

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5. What law was passed in 1767? 6. What of soldiers? The legislature of Massachusetts? 7. What of two regiments? 8. The law of 1769? 9. What was the result of this?



BRITISH SOLDIERS IN BOSTON.

## CHAPTER XLIII.—THE THIRTEEN COLONIES —CONTINUED.

### *The Boston Massacre.*

1. THOUGH the English government repealed the tax on paint, glass, and paper, early in 1770, yet there was a constant state of ill-feeling between the people of Boston and the British troops stationed there. A quarrel was likely to occur at any moment.

2. At last, on the 2d of March, a soldier was attacked by a ropemaker. He was badly beaten, and ran off to get assistance. He returned, bringing with him a number of soldiers, who fell upon the ropemaker and his companions, injuring some of them seriously.

3. News of this affair spread rapidly through the town, everybody taking part with the ropemakers. An excited mob collected some days after in the evening. They

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CHAPTER XLIII.—1. What taxes were repealed? What was the state of feeling? 2. What at last happened?

were armed with clubs, and proceeded toward King street, crying, "Let us drive the rascals out! What are they doing here? Drive them out!"

4. The bells were now rung, and the crowd became larger and larger. The mob soon came to an English sentinel. "Kill him!" they cried, and at the same time attacked him with sticks and stones.

5. The sentinel called for the other soldiers, who immediately marched out. The people flourished their clubs in their faces, called them insulting names, and fired a volley of snow-balls at them. They even rushed upon their guns, telling them to fire if they dared.

6. The soldiers waited for a time, till a negro named Attucks began to strike their muskets with his club. Others followed his example, shouting, "They dare not fire, the scoundrels! Trample them underfoot!" The guard then fired, and Attucks fell dead. They fired twice more, killing two men and wounding several others.

7. The uproar now became universal; the streets were filled with excited men, women, and children. The governor could only induce them to disperse and go home, by the promise that the soldiers who had fired upon the citizens should be arrested and tried.

8. In the mean time, the British troops were removed from the city. The three victims of the riot were buried with great ceremony, the shops being closed and the bells all tolling. Two of the soldiers were afterward sentenced to imprisonment. This event is called "the Boston Massacre."

CHAPTER XLIV.—THE THIRTEEN COLONIES  
—CONTINUED.

*The Gaspee.—The Tea Thrown Overboard.—The Boston Port Bill.—The First Congress.*

1. FOR some months after this, things went on more quietly. Now and then, however, an exciting event occurred. In 1771, a Boston tax-collector, who tried to seize an American ship, was taken by the people, stripped of his clothing, then tarred and feathered, and paraded through the city in a cart.

2. Not long after, a British vessel-of-war, named the *Gaspee*, which was stationed at Providence, in Rhode Island, to watch American ships, gave chase to a packet that refused to lower her flag.

3. The captain of the packet, who thought he would play the *Gaspee* a trick, sailed off to a place where there was water enough for his own vessel, but where the *Gaspee* ran fast aground. When the people of Providence heard of this, they determined to burn the royal schooner with all her stores.

4. In the dead of night, a large number of armed men went on board, seized the officers and crew and sent them ashore; they then fired the ship. Though the British government offered a reward of two thousand five hundred dollars, the guilty parties were never discovered.

5. I must now tell you of a famous affair, known as "the Boston Tea-party," which happened in 1773. As the tax upon tea had been lowered, and as it was thought the



Americans would willingly pay six cents a pound, large cargoes were sent to Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Charleston. But the people of Boston would not allow it to be taken out of the ship.

6. One night, a number of men, disguised as Indians, went on board the tea-ships. They found the chests in the hold, and having broken open three or four hundred of them, threw them into the sea. This done, they quietly went home.

7. The English government resolved to punish the Bostonians, and made a law, called "the Boston Port Bill," forbidding the landing of any goods in the city. The people revenged themselves by resolving to trade no more with England.

8. In September, 1774, delegates from eleven of the thirteen colonies met at Philadelphia. They drew up a Declaration of Rights, and sent a petition for justice to the king of England. This was the First General Congress of the American colonies.

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5, 6. Narrate the story of the Boston Tea-party. 7. What of the Boston Port Bill? 8. The First General Congress?

CHAPTER XLV.—THE THIRTEEN COLONIES—  
CONTINUED.*The Boston Boys and General Gage.*

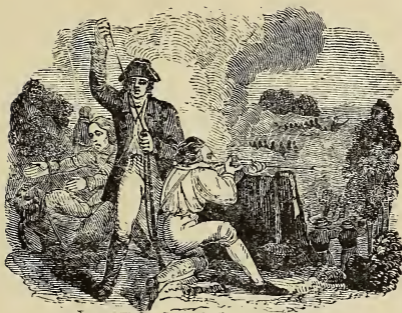
1. I MUST here tell you an anecdote, to show you how the boys of this period caught the spirit of liberty from their fathers. There was in Boston, as there still is, a beautiful green space called the Common, and in it a small sheet of water. Here, in winter, the boys used to skate and build snow-houses.

2. The British soldiers amused themselves by beating down these houses. The boys built them up again, and the soldiers again destroyed them. The boys complained to the captain, who only laughed at them, and the men became more troublesome than ever.

3. At last, the biggest boys appealed to the commander-in-chief, General Gage. "We come, sir," said the oldest of them, "to demand satisfaction." "What," said General Gage, "have your fathers been teaching you rebellion, and have you come to exhibit it here?"

4. "Nobody sent us," replied the boy. "We have never injured your troops; but they have trodden down our snow-hills, and broken the ice upon our skating-ground. We complained, and they told us to help ourselves if we could. Yesterday our works were destroyed the third time, and we will bear it no longer."

5. General Gage, admiring the spirit of the boys, replied, "You may go, my brave fellows; and be assured, if my troops trouble you again, they shall be punished." He then said to an officer, "The very children here draw in a love of liberty with the air they breathe."



THE BATTLE OF LEXINGTON.

## CHAPTER XLVI.—THE REVOLUTION.

*The Battle of Lexington.—The War of Independence Commenced.*

1. DURING the year 1774, the people became so dissatisfied, and so hostile to the king of England, that General Gage began to fortify Boston. He even sent some soldiers to seize a quantity of powder belonging to the Americans at Charlestown.

2. All through New England the excitement was very great. The people of Portsmouth, in New Hampshire, and those of Newport, in Rhode Island, seized upon the forts there, and carried off all the cannon and powder they could lay their hands on.

3. At last, a collision occurred between the English and Americans, and the Revolutionary War, which was to

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CHAPTER XLVI.--1. What did General Gage do? 2. How did the people retaliate?

last eight years, began. I am now going to tell you of this long and trying contest, to which we owe our liberty, and our high place among the nations of the earth.

4. On the night of April 18, 1775, General Gage sent eight hundred soldiers to Lexington and Concord, which were about twelve miles from Boston, to destroy some powder and ball there, belonging to the Americans. Though they kept the secret close, their intentions became known to the inhabitants.

5. They arrived at Lexington at five the next morning, and found a body of Americans assembled on the meeting-house green, and well armed. "Disperse, you rebels," shouted the English officer, Major Pit'-cairn, "throw down your arms and disperse!" The Americans stood still and the soldiers were ordered to fire. Four of the patriots fell dead.

6. The Americans, who were outnumbered by the English, began to retreat, stopping now and then to fire. The enemy followed, shouting and firing. Eight Americans were killed and several wounded. The British then marched off to Concord.

7. Here they threw powder and ball into wells, broke open barrels of flour, and destroyed two cannon. But in the mean time the Concord militia had assembled, and a severe battle followed; and pretty soon the British found themselves obliged to retreat toward Boston.

8. But they did not find it so easy to go home as it had been to come out. The whole country round about had been alarmed, and farmers, blacksmiths, mechanics, were flocking into Concord. Their muskets were poor,

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3. What finally occurred? 4-6. What took place at Lexington? 7. At Concord? 8. What of the country people?

old, and rusty, and some of them only fit to shoot woodchucks and squirrels with; but they made up for this by taking particularly good aim.

9. The English retreated along the road, and the Americans fired at them from behind houses, barns, bushes, rocks, and stone walls. Their shots did such execution, that though the British met nine hundred of their countrymen at Lexington, they did not dare to stop, but kept straight on toward Charlestown.

10. They reached home at sunset, and found that sixty-five of their men had been killed, one hundred and eighty wounded, and twenty-eight taken prisoners. The American loss was much smaller.

11. When the people at a distance heard of the battle of Lexington, they resolved to drive the British out of the country. They seized the forts and magazines of powder, and prepared for a desperate struggle. In less than a month, twenty thousand men had encamped round Boston.

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9. Describe the retreat of the British. 10. What were the losses? 11. What did the people resolve? What did they do? What of an encampment round Boston?



GENERAL PUTNAM.

## CHAPTER XLVII.—THE REVOLUTION—CON- TINUED.

### *The Battle of Bunker's Hill.*

1. GENERAL GAGE, who was very soon strengthened by the arrival of fresh British troops, now offered a free pardon to all the rebels, as he called the Americans, if they would lay down their arms. They refused, and he prepared to fight.

2. The American leaders, in carrying out their plans, sent Colonel Pres'-cott, with a thousand men, on the 16th

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CHAPTER XLVII.—1. What did General Gage offer? Was the offer accepted?

of June, to Charlestown, to occupy and fortify a hill there. This elevation, called Bunker's Hill, overlooked Boston, Charles River flowing between.

3. Colonel Prescott's men worked all night, and by sunrise had thrown up a bank of earth one hundred and thirty feet long and four feet high, behind which they could fight in safety. A bank of this kind is called a redoubt or breastwork.

4. When the British in Boston saw what was going on, they began to fire cannon across the river at the Americans, from their ships and batteries, and from a high point called Copp's Hill. But the Americans went on working all the forenoon, extending their breastwork, and only lost a single man! This was the 17th of June.

5. General Gage, finding his cannon useless, sent over a body of troops about noon, under General Howe. They landed, and, at three in the afternoon, began, to the number of three thousand men, to ascend the hill. They were the best English soldiers in America, and were well armed and well supplied with powder and ball.

6. The Americans on the top of the hill numbered but one thousand five hundred men, and few of these had bayonets to their guns. They were commanded by General Putnam, a rough, stern old fellow, who had heard of the battle of Lexington while ploughing in his field, and had left his oxen in the furrow to go and fight for his country. The soldiers called him Old Put.

7. The British set fire to Charlestown as they ad-

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2. What was Colonel Prescott sent to do? What of Bunker's Hill?  
3. What was done during the night? 4. What did the British now do?  
5. What of the sending of troops? What did the latter do? 6. What  
of the Americans on the hill? Who was General Putnam?



vanced, and as the houses were built of wood, and the wind was high, the flames soon raged terribly. The hills around, and the buildings and steeples in Boston, were crowded with people, breathless with anxiety to know the result, for this battle was perhaps to decide the fate of their country.

8. The Americans waited and the British came on. "Do not fire a gun," said Putnam, "till you can see the whites of their eyes." When the king's troops were within about fifty feet, they were received with such a tremendous volley of musketry, that those who did not fall dead upon the field were glad to beat a retreat.

9. They were brought back by their officers, and were a second time driven off. Every one of General Howe's officers was either killed or wounded. His danger was observed from Copp's Hill, and fresh troops were sent to his aid.

10. But the Americans had now fired away all their powder and ball, and after a short hand-to-hand fight, in which they used the butts of their muskets as clubs, they retreated to the westward. The British were not strong enough to pursue them, so the battle was drawn—that is, was won by neither party. But it was quite as good to the Americans as a victory.

11. The British lost about a thousand men in killed and wounded, the Americans not quite half as many. Among the American officers killed was General Warren, who was greatly beloved by the army: among the British, Major Pitcairn, who had been forced to retreat from Lexington.

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7. What of fire? What of spectators? 8-10. Describe the battle of Bunker's Hill? 11. What were the losses? What officers were killed?

CHAPTER XLVIII.—THE REVOLUTION—CONTINUED.

*The Second Continental Congress.—Washington Elected Commander-in-Chief.*

1. A FORTNIGHT after the battle of Bunker's Hill, Washington arrived at Cambridge, near Boston, with the title of commander-in-chief of the American army. He had been elected to this office by the Second Congress, which had just been held at Philadelphia.

2. John Adams, one of the delegates from Massachusetts, was the member who proposed this appointment. He did not mention Washington's name, but referred to his acts so clearly that no one could mistake his meaning. Washington immediately left the room.

3. The salary of the commander had previously been fixed at five hundred dollars a month. Washington declined it, saying that he would keep an account of his expenses, and if these were paid, it would be all he would ask. Twelve generals, to serve under Washington, were also appointed.

4. John Hancock, another delegate from Massachusetts, clearly proved to Congress that the British had fired the first shot at Lexington. The members therefore resolved to put the colonies in a state of defence, and voted to raise an army of twenty thousand men and a fund of three million dollars.

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CHAPTER XLVIII.—1. Who was made commander-in-chief? By what body had he been elected? 2. How and by whom was the proposition made? How did Washington receive it? 3. What of the salary? What of subordinate officers? 4. What did John Hancock show? What did Congress resolve?

CHAPTER XLIX.—THE REVOLUTION—CONTINUED.

*Hessian Troops hired by the King of England.—The British driven out of Boston.*

1. THE English government, being unable to raise men



COSTUME OF AN AMERICAN GENERAL.

enough at home to carry on the war against the Americans, made a bargain with the Prince of Hesse, in Germany, for the use of seventeen thousand of his soldiers. Thirty-six dollars were paid for each man. The whole of this force was sent over to America.

2. Washington, who remained at Cambridge with the army during the winter of 1775, was prevented from attacking the enemy by a lack of powder; but, early in March, he resolved to

make an attempt to drive the British out of Boston.

3. It was his plan to get possession of Dorchester Heights, and, in order to deceive the enemy, he cannonaded Boston from Cambridge, which was in a direction

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- CHAPTER XLIX.—1. What of hired troops? What price was paid?  
2. What of Washington during the winter? What did he resolve?

exactly opposite. During the night of March 4th, he sent two thousand men secretly over to the heights, while the British were busy with the Cambridge cannonade.

4. The men gained the heights, and worked all night in the frozen ground, and by daylight had thrown up a very respectable redoubt. From this position they overlooked the city, and could easily fire at the English without being fired at in return.

5. The British general, Howe, who had succeeded General Gage, saw that he must either drive the Americans out of this position or give up the city. He sent two thousand men against them in boats, but a storm prevented them from landing. Soon after, the British fleet, with the whole army on board, set sail, never to return.

6. As the British went out, the Americans came in, and the change was a welcome one to the citizens. They had been oppressed by a foreign army for sixteen months. Their churches had been used as barracks, and, in some cases, had been pulled to pieces for firewood. Their shops and houses had been robbed of clothes and furniture. Food had been so scarce that some of the people had been glad to eat horseflesh.

7. Fifteen hundred Americans, called loyalists, left Boston in the British fleet. They had taken the part of the British, and thought the colonies had no right to go to war with England. On the other hand, two or three thousand Bostonians, who had left the city after the battle of Lexington, returned with Washington's army.

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3. What was his plan? How did he execute it? 4. What was done by the men? 5. What did the British general do? What was the result? What of the retreat? 6. What had been the condition of the citizens? 7. What of the loyalists? Who returned to the city?

## CHAPTER L.—THE REVOLUTION—CONTINUED.

*The Battle of Sullivan's Island.*

1. THE British fleet proceeded from Boston to Charleston, in South Carolina. The vessels, seventeen in number, anchored three miles from Fort Sul'-li-van, at the entrance of Charleston harbor, ten miles from the city. The fleet had with it two thousand eight hundred land troops.

2. The fort was garrisoned by four hundred men and armed with sixty cannon. An attack was made on the 28th of June, and, for nearly ten hours, the whole harbor seemed to be in flame. The ships poured their tremendous broadsides upon the fort, and the fort replied from its sixty iron mouths.

3. A cannon-ball from one of the ships having carried away the flagstaff of the fort, a sergeant named Jasper jumped down upon the beach, and, in the midst of the enemy's fire, seized it and secured it in its place again. A sword was presented to him for this gallant act.

4. By ten in the evening the British ships were so shattered that they were forced to give up the fight. Two hundred of their men were killed or wounded: the Americans had but ten killed and twenty-two wounded.

5. There were very few more brilliant affairs in the Revolution than this defence of Sullivan's Island. The fort has since been called Fort Moul'-trie, in honor of the commanding officer, Colonel Moultrie.

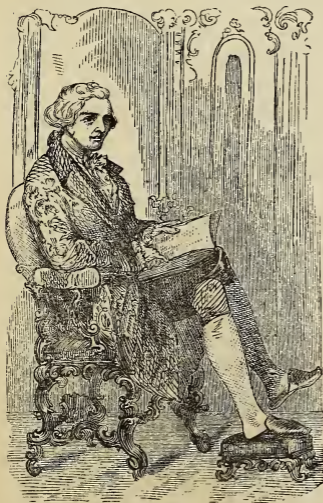
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CHAPTER L.—1. Where did the British fleet go? How many vessels were there? How many land troops? 2. How was the fort garrisoned? What of an attack? 3. Relate a daring act of Sergeant Jasper. 4. What was the result of the battle? 5. The defence? Colonel Moultrie?

## CHAPTER LI.—THE REVOLUTION—CONTINUED.

*The Declaration of Independence.*

1. THE Continental Congress, which, you must re-



JOHN HANCOCK.

member, was composed of delegates from the thirteen colonies, and was now the regular government of the country, came together at Philadelphia, in May of this year, and John Hancock, of Boston, was elected its president.

2. Every body in the country had been lately talking of the independence of the colonies, and indeed hardly any thing else was either talked about or thought of. The people had made up their

minds that they could not remain subject to a king who cared so little about their welfare, and who lived so far off.

3. Richard Lee, a delegate from Virginia, was the first to bring the subject before Congress. He made an eloquent speech, declaring that the colonies were, and ought to be, free. Other speeches were made some

weeks afterward, and on the 2d of July, Congress appointed a committee of five to draw up a DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. This was done, and Congress adopted the declaration on the FOURTH OF JULY, 1776.

4. John Hancock first, and the others afterward, signed the treasonable paper. For it was treasonable in the eye of the English government, and those that signed it ran the risk of being punished by death. But they wrote their names in a firm, bold hand, as if they were not at all afraid. And, indeed, they none of them were.

5. The people everywhere were glad at what Congress had done. They fired cannon, rang bells, made speeches, and had processions in the streets. They were glad to have shaken off a tyrant whom they feared and hated, though they knew they should yet have to fight a long time against his soldiers.

6. You now know why the 4th of July is kept every year as a grand holiday in America; why the men fire cannon and the boys fire crackers. It is because on that day we first became a nation, and began to govern ourselves instead of being governed by the king of England.

7. And if our ancestors celebrated the 4th of July before they knew to what grand results it would lead, how much more ought we to celebrate and honor it! For we enjoy all the blessings of liberty, while our fathers were only able to fight for them, and, having won them, to leave them to their children.

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3. What did Lee do? What of speeches? What happened on the 2d of July? On the 4th? 4. Who signed the paper? What of this paper? The handwriting of the signers? 5. How did the people receive the news? 6. Why do we celebrate the 4th of July? 7. What reasons have we, more than our forefathers, for celebrating the day?



## CHAPTER LII.—THE REVOLUTION—CONTINUED.

*The British in New York.—The Battles of Long Island and White Plains.*

1. UPON being driven from Sullivan's Island, the British fleet sailed to Staten Island, near New York, where the king's land forces were assembling also. When Washington learned this, he hastened from Boston to New York, and the army followed soon after.

2. Fifteen thousand Americans were soon encamped at Brooklyn, Long Island, and on the 22d of August, double that number of English crossed over from Staten Island to attack them. A battle was fought on the 27th, in which the Americans were defeated with great loss.

3. There were many reasons for this. The enemy had twice the strength of the Americans; a large portion of the latter had never been in battle before, and General Putnam, who commanded them, knew nothing about the ground. The Americans saw that they must retreat, and crossed over to New York on the morning of the 30th.

4. A fortnight later, they left the city and retired to King's Bridge, fifteen miles to the north. The British then took possession of New York, and soon after pursued the retreating Americans. This was a sad and trying time to the defenders of their country, for defeat and mortification seemed to follow them at every step.

5. A battle was fought at White Plains, thirty miles

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CHAPTER LII.—1. What of the British fleet? The land forces? What did Washington do? 2. What happened August 22? August 27? 3. Why were the Americans defeated? To what place did they retreat? 4. What of King's Bridge? The British? What were the feelings of the Americans?

from New York, late in October, and, after heavy losses on both sides, Washington was obliged to fall back to the north. He soon after crossed the Hudson, and encamped near Fort Lee, on New Jersey territory.

6. In November, Fort Washington, directly opposite, on the eastern bank of the river, was attacked by the British. The garrison, consisting of nearly three thousand men, were taken prisoners. The English at once proceeded against Fort Lee, whereupon the whole American army, now reduced to four thousand men, commenced a retreat through New Jersey toward Philadelphia.

7. The British pursued them hotly. The flying patriots, on looking back, could sometimes see them rebuilding the bridges which they had themselves broken up after having passed them. Many fell sick and died on the retreat, and when they arrived at Trenton they counted but three thousand men.

8. In this state of things the army almost gave way to despair. But Washington encouraged them, telling them that their cause was just, and that God would not leave them in the hands of the enemy. He crossed the Delaware into Pennsylvania, and there three thousand fresh troops joined him. The British, in the mean time, had entered Trenton.

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5. What battle was now fought? Where did the Americans afterward encamp? 6. What of the attack on Fort Washington? Fort Lee? 7. What of the pursuit? 8. How did Washington encourage the army? What happened when Washington crossed the Delaware? Where were the British?



WASHINGTON AT THE BATTLE OF PRINCETON.

## CHAPTER LIII.—THE REVOLUTION—CONTINUED.

*The Battle of Trenton.* <sup>1777</sup> *The Battle of Princeton.*—*Winter Quarters at Morristown.*

1. As the 1st of January was at hand, when Washington's oldest and best troops, having served out their time, would leave him, he was anxious to attack the enemy at once; he therefore caused the whole army to recross the Delaware, in three divisions.

2. As the river was filled with broken and drifting ice, they met with great difficulties and many losses; and the division commanded by Washington was the only one that reached the New Jersey side. This force at once attacked the Hessian branch of the British army.

3. The Hessians fought bravely, but at length a thousand of them, with several cannon, were forced to surrender. This victory, which, six months before, would not have seemed a very brilliant one, now raised the spirits of the army and made the people hope for better things.

4. On the 2d of January the two armies were at Trenton, and so near to each other that they could see each other's fires at night. Washington did not feel strong enough to attack Cornwallis, the British general, and the state of the Delaware made it impossible for him to retreat again into Pennsylvania.

5. He determined to march to Princeton, a few miles distant, where he knew the British had stores and a detachment of troops. The army started at midnight; men were left behind, however, to keep up the fires, so that the English might not suspect they had gone.

6. The Americans arrived at Princeton at sunrise, and a tremendous battle followed. Washington was constantly in the thickest of the fire, and at last the British were obliged to fly. They lost nearly four hundred men, the Americans losing hardly a quarter of that number.

7. Washington now withdrew his men into winter quarters at Morristown. Here the army spent three

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2 What of the crossing of the Delaware? Who were attacked by Washington's division? 3. What was the result? 4. What of the two armies? What of Washington? 5 What did he determine to do? How were the British deceived? 6. What of the battle of Princeton?

months. They at first had neither tents nor blankets, but the people of Philadelphia, when they heard of their needs, generously sent them a large supply

8. A small portion of Washington's army, under General Putnam, wintered at Princeton. They annoyed the British a good deal, capturing from them, between January and April, one thousand prisoners, two or three hundred horses, and fifty or sixty wagons! The army of Lord Cornwallis wintered at New Brunswick.

9. During this winter a ship arrived from France with one thousand barrels of powder and ten thousand muskets, for the American army. The aid of the French had been asked by the Continental Congress six months before, and this was the first answer they received.

10. But I shall tell you in the next chapter how the French aided Washington in other ways than by sending him powder and ball. You must not forget that the French, though not at war with the English, still disliked them, and thus they were glad to assist any nation that was fighting against them.

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7. What of winter quarters? 8. What of General Putnam's troops? Where did the British winter? 9. What assistance reached the Americans? 10. Why did the French aid the Americans?



LAFAYETTE.

## CHAPTER LIV.—THE REVOLUTION—CONTINUED.

### *Arrival of Lafayette.—Battle of the Brandywine.*

1. IN July of this year, a young French nobleman arrived at the American camp. He had left his home in Paris, where he held the title of mar'-quis and the rank of a captain of dragoons, and where he had been lately married, to cross the water, and fight for the Americans.

2. This was the brave and generous La-fay-ette' (*La-fa-et'*). He was not yet twenty years old. On the 31st

of July he was made a major-general in the American army, and was soon after presented to Washington.

3. Washington had remained, during the spring and summer, among the hills of New Jersey, and, when Lafayette arrived, he had fifteen thousand men in camp. Learning that the British fleet from New York was approaching Philadelphia, he set out to protect that city.

4. The two armies met near the river Bran'-dy-wine, and a battle was fought on the 11th of September. The struggle lasted all day, and ended in the defeat of the Americans. Among their wounded was Lafayette.

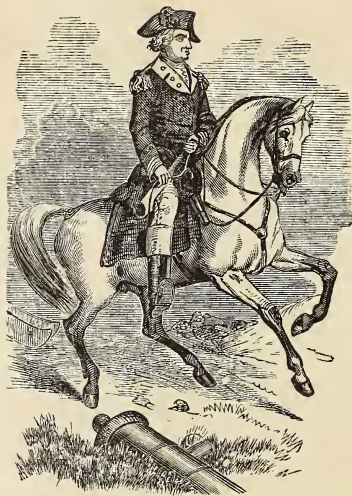
5. Washington was very much distressed by this defeat, and, in order to prevent the British from entering Philadelphia, prepared for a second battle on the 16th; but a sudden shower wet his powder, and he was obliged to give up the plan. *94*

6. The Americans now retreated to the northward, and on the 26th the British entered Philadelphia. The enemy still further harassed the Americans, by meeting with a detached body of troops under General Wayne, and killing and wounding three hundred of them.

7. In one affair the patriots were more successful. An American colonel, named Bar'-ton, with forty men, rowed in boats by night through the English vessels anchored round the island of Rhode Island, broke into the house of the British general, Pres'-cott, pulled him out of bed, hurried him off to the boats, and rowed away again!

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2. How old was he? What rank did he hold in the American army?  
 3. Where were Washington and his camp? How many men had he? What did he learn?  
 4. Describe the battle of Brandywine. 5. How was Washington affected? What of his plan for a second battle?  
 6. What followed? What of General Wayne?  
 7. Relate the adventure of Colonel Barton?





GENERAL GATES.

## CHAPTER LV.—THE REVOLUTION—CONTINUED.

*Advance of Burgoyne.—Battles of Bennington and Stillwater.*

1. WHILE these events were occurring in New York and New Jersey, General Burgoyne (*Bur-go'-in*), an ambitious and efficient British officer, entered American territory from Canada, with ten thousand men. As he approached Ticonderoga, the garrison attempted to leave the fort, and in so doing lost a thousand men.

2. Burgoyne reached Fort Edward, on the Hudson, on

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CHAPTER LV.—1. What of General Burgoyne? What occurred at Ticonderoga?

the 1st of August. The garrison, commanded by General Schuyler (*Ski'-ler*), abandoned the fort and retired to Sar-a-to'-ga. Burgoyne, hearing that the Americans had a large quantity of stores at Ben'-ning-ton, sent Colonel Baum, with fifteen hundred Germans, to seize them.

3. On the way, Baum learned that the Americans were very strongly posted at Bennington, and sent back to Burgoyne for more men. While waiting for them, he was attacked and utterly defeated by General Stark, with a body of troops hastily collected in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. When the men that Baum had sent for arrived, they too were beaten and forced to retreat, by the brave General Stark.

4. Colonel Baum was fatally wounded, six hundred of his men were taken prisoners, and two hundred killed. The Americans captured four cannon, and took nine hundred swords and one thousand muskets. Stark made the following inspiring speech to his little army before making the attack: "Soldiers," he said, "we conquer to-day, or to-night Molly Stark is a widow."

5. General Schuyler, who, as I have told you, had fallen back upon Saratoga, was removed from his position as commander of the northern American army, and General Gates was sent to take his place. The defeat of Colonel Baum had greatly encouraged the Americans, and the army of General Gates now constantly increased.

6. On the 19th. of September, the armies of Burgoyne and Gates met at Still-wa'-ter, twenty miles from Albany. A terrible battle was fought, and the fire, which was one

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2. At Fort Edward? At Bennington? 3, 4. Describe the battle of Bennington. What speech did Stark make to his men? 5. What occurred to General Schuyler? Did the American army increase?

of the hottest ever known, ceased only with the approach of night. The Americans lost three hundred men, the British five hundred.

7. Burgoyne began now to fear that his troops would perish of famine. He had provisions for a few days only, and the Americans prevented any more from arriving. His only hope was to cut his way through the American ranks, and proceed down the Hudson to join the British at New York. So, on the 7th of October, the second battle of Stillwater was fought.

8. This time the Americans won a glorious victory. They kept possession of the field when night set in, while the British fell back; the former losing one hundred and fifty men, the latter seven hundred.

9. After various vain attempts to escape, Burgoyne began to think of surrender. He had two thousand five hundred men on the sick list, and only three thousand five hundred in good fighting condition, and even these were in danger of starving. So he and his officers held a council of war, to decide what was to be done.

10. As they were seated at a table, a cannon-ball swept across it. They quickly determined upon their course, and, upon the 18th, nearly six thousand men, with guns and ammunition to match, were delivered up to the victorious Americans. The news was received with exultation throughout the country, and the thanks of Congress were voted to General Gates.

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6. Describe the battle of Stillwater. 7. What was the situation of Burgoyne's army? What happened on the 7th of October? 8. What of the second battle of Stillwater? 9. What did Burgoyne now do? What of a council of war? 10. What of Burgoyne's surrender? How did the country and Congress receive the news?



GENERAL GREENE.

## CHAPTER LVI.—THE REVOLUTION—CONTINUED

*The Battle of Germantown.—Affairs on the Ocean.*

1. WE must now return to the British army occupying Philadelphia, and to Washington's army stationed in the vicinity. The British, under Howe, stayed quietly in the city, doing nothing and attempting nothing. Benjamin Franklin said of this, that instead of Howe's having taken Philadelphia, Philadelphia had taken Howe.

2. A portion of the British army being stationed at Ger'-man-town, six miles north of Philadelphia, Wash-

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CHAPTER LVI.—1. What of the British in Philadelphia? What did Franklin say of them?

ington surprised them on the 4th of October. At first the Americans were successful, but after three hours' fighting, their powder gave out, a portion of the militia behaved badly, and a fog arose, which prevented them from knowing friend from foe.

3. The Americans were finally defeated, with a loss of one thousand men. Washington then withdrew with his army to White Marsh, fourteen miles from Philadelphia. During the battle, General Greene and Major Bur-net' both had locks of hair cut from their heads by bullets from British muskets.

4. I must not omit to tell you that while battles were thus constantly fought upon the land, others were as often fought upon the water. Congress had, from time to time, ordered vessels-of-war to be built, and several of them were now doing good service upon the sea.

5. Paul Jones, a Scotchman by birth, had command of the Providence, a vessel carrying twelve guns and seventy men. With these he captured sixteen British vessels in three weeks. He afterward sailed in the Ranger, of eighteen guns, to the coast of Scotland, where he kept the people in continual alarm. He once landed, and even took thirty cannon from a fort!

6. At the close of the campaign of 1777, at which we have now arrived, the Americans had, either in actual service, or upon the stocks, three vessels of seventy-four guns, ten varying from thirty-six to thirty-two, and twenty of smaller size.

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2. What of the battle of Germantown? 3. To what place did Washington retreat? What happened to Greene and Burnet? 4. What of battles on the ocean? What had Congress ordered? 5. What of the exploits of Paul Jones? 6. Of what vessels did the American navy consist in 1777?



WASHINGTON AND HIS ARMY AT VALLEY FORGE.

## CHAPTER LVII.—THE REVOLUTION—CONTINUED.

### *Alliance with France.—Winter Quarters at Valley Forge.*

1. I HAVE told you that the Americans had asked aid from France and had obtained it. But France had not yet acknowledged the independence of the United States. When the news of the surrender of Burgoyne reached Paris, however, the French government resolved to yield to the wish of the Americans.

2. A treaty of alliance and commerce was signed between the two nations in February, 1778, at Paris, Benjamin Franklin being one of the signers in behalf of



the United States. To be recognized as a nation by a power so old and important as France, was a great comfort to the struggling patriots.

3. Washington and his men passed the winter of 1777-78 at Valley Forge, twenty miles from Philadelphia, on the river Schuylkill (*skool'-kill*). It was a season of want and the most severe suffering. Four thousand men were unable to leave their huts for want of proper clothing, and few had blankets even at night.

4. The British army, who were but twenty miles off, paid for their provisions in gold and silver, while Washington had nothing but the paper money of Congress, which was now of little value. So the farmers preferred selling to foreign soldiers to supplying their own countrymen. Congress therefore authorized Washington to seize upon what he wanted, within seventy miles of the camp.

5. This wretched state of things at Valley Forge caused some members of Congress to think that Washington was incompetent, and several even advised his removal. But the country met the proposal with indignation, and Congress finally saw that they were themselves to blame for the sufferings of the army in winter quarters.

6. They therefore appointed Bar'-on Steu'-ben, who had served under Frederick the Great of Prussia, and had lately arrived in the country, inspector-general of the American army. The good results of his efforts were speedily visible.

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3. What of Valley Forge? The sufferings of the army? 4. What of the farmers in the vicinity? What was Washington authorized to do?  
5. What of some members of Congress? 6. What of Baron Steuben?



## CHAPTER LVIII.—THE REVOLUTION—CONTINUED.

*Evacuation of Philadelphia.—Battle of Monmouth.—Moll Pitcher.—General Lee.*

1. GENERAL HOWE, the British commander-in-chief was called to England in May, 1778, and Sir Henry Clinton took his place. Clinton's first step was to abandon Philadelphia, and to march toward New York. Washington followed him, and the armies met at Monmouth (*Mon'-muth*), now Free'-hold, New Jersey.

2. At the very outset of the battle, General Lee, one of the American officers, quitted his post and threw the entire army into confusion. Washington severely rebuked him and sent him back to the field. Order was finally restored, and the battle went on. Neither party had won at nightfall, and the next morning it was found that the British had disappeared.

3. Both armies suffered severely, and both claimed the victory. The Americans lost two hundred and thirty men in killed and wounded, the British four hundred and fifty. The day was one of the hottest ever known in June, and sixty English soldiers died from drinking cold water. A thousand men deserted the British during the battle.

4. An American artilleryman, named Pitcher, was killed while loading his cannon. His wife, Moll Pitcher, who was bringing him some water from a spring, im-

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CHAPTER LVIII.—1. What of General Howe? Sir Henry Clinton? Where did the armies meet? 2. What of General Lee? What was the result of the battle? 3. Give the losses of the two armies

mediately took his place at the gun, and faithfully performed his duties during the day. The French and Americans ever afterward called her "Captain Molly." Washington made her a sergeant, and Congress gave her half-pay for life.

5. General Charles Lee, who had disobeyed orders at Monmouth, and who afterward wrote an insulting letter to Washington, was tried by a court of military officers, or what is called a court-martial. He was found guilty of disobedience, of improper conduct before the enemy, and of disrespect toward Washington. The court suspended him from the army for one year.

6. Lee soon after published a small book, in which he abused Washington and defended his own conduct. He afterward fought a duel with a man who would not hear Washington assailed, and wounded him. He then retired to a miserable hut in Virginia, where he lived alone, and finally died in a tavern in Philadelphia.

7. On leaving Monmouth the British army proceeded to New York by way of Sandy Hook, and Washington crossed the Hudson to White Plains.

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4. Tell the anecdote of Moll Pitcher. 5. For what was General Lee tried? Of what was he found guilty? What was his sentence? 6. What was his subsequent life? How and where did he die? 7. Where did the two armies go after leaving Monmouth?

CHAPTER LIX.—THE REVOLUTION—CON-  
TINUED.

*Arrival of a French Fleet.—Massacre of Wyoming.—The  
English Prison-ships.*

1. As the English fleet entered New York with the army from Philadelphia, a French fleet of eighteen ships and four thousand men arrived in the Delaware to attack them. The Count d'Estaing (*des-tang'*), the commander of the fleet, finding them gone, proceeded, by Washington's advice, to Newport, Rhode Island.

2. The French accomplished nothing, however, that it would be worth while to relate here. I will only say that d'Estaing, having spent a long time in Boston refitting, and having then visited the West Indies, assisted the Americans to besiege the British in Savannah. They were unsuccessful, whereupon the French vessels sailed for home.

3. The Indians were very troublesome during this year—1778. Having some cause of dislike toward the prosperous and peaceable inhabitants of the Valley of Wy'-o-ming, in Pennsylvania, they at first tried to win their confidence by sending them letters of friendship. The settlers, however, were suspicious, and applied to Washington for protection.

4. But it was already too late. Early in July, a band of Indians and Englishmen disguised as Indians, suddenly appeared before one of the forts of the little colony. They induced the commander, with four hundred men,

to follow them into the woods, for the purpose of making peace, as they said.

5. When they were far enough from the fort, the Indians fell upon them, and killed all but sixty out of the four hundred. They then returned to the fort and threw the scalps of their victims over the walls. Then they built a fire round the fort, and burned to death all who had taken refuge within it—men, women, and children.

6. They then destroyed the crops, cut down the fruit-trees, and burned the houses. They even cut out the tongues of the horses and cows, and left the poor beasts to die. The few who escaped hid in the rocks and caves, and finally perished of starvation. This dreadful event is called the Massacre of Wyoming.

7. You must know that in war, prisoners are usually exchanged by the armies making them. A general is given for a general, a private for a private. The English treated their American prisoners, up to the time of their exchange, in a manner so shameful, that it excited the indignation even of the people of Great Britain.

8. They sent some of these prisoners to England and put them in jail; and some of them they kept in prison-ships, on the coasts of New York and New Jersey, where thousands of them died of disease and ill-treatment. At the close of the year 1778, the English people, being ashamed of these proceedings, raised the sum of twenty thousand dollars for the relief of the prisoners.

9. Washington and his army passed the winter of 1778-79, at and around West Point. General Clinton remained, with the British army, in New York.

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7. How are prisoners treated in war? 8 How did the English treat theirs? What did the English people do? 9. Where did the two armies winter?

## CHAPTER LX.—THE REVOLUTION—CONTINUED.

*Events in Connecticut.—Old Put and the Steps.*

1. THE British gave a new turn to the struggle in 1779. They had seen that conquering a body of soldiers was a very different thing from conquering an entire country. So they resolved to distress the people instead of fighting their armies.

2. They sent a force to lay waste the coast of Virginia. These men burned villages, and destroyed ships and crops. They seized upon large quantities of tobacco. They wantonly plundered and wasted as much as they could, saying that this was a proper treatment for rebels.

3. General Tryon was sent to Connecticut for a similar purpose. His men burned the towns of Fairfield and Norwalk, plundered New Haven, cut open the beds, and robbed the women of their bonnets and finger-rings.

4. At Stamford, Tryon, with fifteen hundred regular troops, met Old Put, with one hundred and fifty raw militiamen and two cannon. Though ten to one, the British were kept at bay for some time. At last, Putnam ordered his men to retreat.

5. He was himself pursued by the English cavalry, and as he rode swiftly away, he came to a steep rock, in which one hundred steps had been cut, for the use of the people in going to and from church. Down this precipice he rode at full gallop! His pursuers dared not follow him, but they blazed away at him with their pistols, and one of them sent a bullet through his hat!

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CHAPTER LX.—1. What new turn was now given to the war? 2. What did the British do in Virginia? 3. In Connecticut? 4. What occurred at Stamford? 5. Relate the exploit of Putnam.

Anna Putnam's copy of the original

## CHAPTER LXI.—THE REVOLUTION—CONTINUED.

*Capture of Stony Point.—The Indians Chastised.*

1. EARLY in the year 1779, Washington had fortified two points opposite each other on the Hudson River, called Stony Point and Ver-planck's Point. Before the works were complete, however, a strong force of British from New York compelled the garrisons to retreat; they then occupied the posts themselves.

2. One of these posts, that of Stony Point, Washington determined to regain. It was defended by six hundred men, so he sent twelve hundred New Englanders against it, under General Wayne. They assembled on the 15th of July about fourteen miles below the fort, on the same side of the river.

3. They marched all that day, and by sunset were only a mile from the fort. Here they found an old negro, named Pompey, who used to go every day to the fort to sell the soldiers strawberries. Pompey knew the countersign, or word to give the sentinels, and thus conducted two of Wayne's men inside the lines.

4. These two men seized and gagged the sentinels, so that they could not give the alarm. The Americans thus reached the foot of the height, on which the fort was built, undiscovered. Passing waist deep through a swamp, they began the ascent at midnight.

5. General Wayne would not let his men load their guns, as they could not fire them up hill with much

effect. He hoped to capture the fort at the point of the bayonet. On they went, up a steep and slippery path. As they approached, the garrison received them with tremendous and rapid discharges of cannon and muskets. Wayne was one of the first to fall.

6. He rose on one knee and shouted, "Forward, my brave fellows, forward! Assist me, and if I die, let me die in the fort." But the wound was not mortal. The Americans pressed on in spite of the galling fire, and after losing, in killed and wounded, about a hundred men, captured the fort without having fired a shot.

7. Five hundred and fifty of the British—all that were not killed—were made prisoners. General Wayne then destroyed the fort and retreated. For this exploit, one of the most daring of the Revolution, Congress rewarded Washington and Wayne by coining a gold medal.

8. In the autumn of the same year, the Indians were terribly punished for their cruelties at Wyoming. General Sullivan was sent, with five thousand men, against the New York and Pennsylvania tribes. Their towns, orchards, and cornfields were destroyed without mercy, and, in one case, one hundred and twenty-eight thousand bushels of corn were burned.

9. The Indians fled in vast numbers to the west, leaving their gardens and hunting-grounds to the white men. Those who remained never forgot the lesson they had learned. They soon feared the very name of Washington, whom they called the "Town-Destroyer." But when they knew him better, they called him the "Great Father."

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5, 6. Describe the capture of the fort. 7. What was the British loss? What became of the fort? What did Congress do? 8. What of an expedition against the Indians? 9. What of the Indians who remained?



## CHAPTER LXII.—THE REVOLUTION—CONTINUED.

*About the Money Used in the Revolution.*

1. I HAVE already told you that the American army used paper money in payment for their purchases, while the British had plenty of gold and silver. I must now tell you why this was, and how the Americans suffered in consequence.

2. Congress first issued paper money, or bills of credit, which were very much like our bank-bills, in 1775, the year the war began. They did this because they had no silver or gold money. A bill of credit for five dollars was a promise, on paper, to pay five dollars in coin at some future day.

3. Now, if you look at a bank-bill, you will see that it is also a promise, on paper, to pay a certain amount in coin. If you take it to the bank that issued it, you will receive its value in gold or silver. Thus the bank redeems its notes, as it is called, and as long as it does so its bills are as good as coin.

4. Well, the notes of Congress were for a time as good as coin. But very soon the people began to think that, as so many of them were printed and circulated, Congress never would be able to redeem them, that is, pay coin or specie for them. Then their value began to fall, or depreciate.

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CHAPTER LXII.—1. What are you now to read about? 2. What money did Congress issue? Why did they do this? What was a bill of credit? 3. Explain why a bank-bill is as good as gold. 4. What of the notes issued by Congress?

5. Two years after the first issue, that is, in 1777, three dollars in paper were worth only one dollar, or rather, would buy only one dollar's worth of goods. The next year, six dollars were only worth one. In 1779, the year of which I am now speaking, one dollar in hard money was worth thirty dollars in paper. And soon after, the notes of Congress were almost worthless.

6. The state of things was such that a colonel's pay for six months would not keep his horse in oats, and that a pair of boots cost six hundred dollars. Yet Washington had no other money than this; and in 1780, as there were two hundred million dollars of it in circulation, he could neither pay the farmers for their produce, nor his soldiers for their service.

7. Some of you may perhaps think that men fighting against the enemies of their country ought not to wish to be paid. But you must remember that while they were absent from home fighting, their wives and children had nothing to live upon. No doubt they would have been glad to fight without reward, but they could not let their families starve.

8. At last matters became desperate, and Washington feared he must disband the army. He might have been obliged to do so, had not several patriotic citizens come to the relief of their country. You are too young to understand by what means they effected their purpose. But you will read, by and by, all about Robert Morris and the Bank of North America.

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5. How did their value diminish? 6. Give some instances of this. What was the situation of Washington? 7. Why must a soldier, though defending his country, be paid? 8. What did Washington fear? How were matters improved?



GENERAL MARION.

## CHAPTER LXIII.—THE REVOLUTION—CONTINUED.

*Disasters in the South.—Marion and his Men.—Arrival of a French Fleet.*

1. THE spring of 1780 found the American army in a sad condition. They had poor food and but little of it; they had neither sugar, tea, wine, nor medicine; and they had not been paid for five months. The prospect before them was gloomy indeed; fortunately, however, Lafayette

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CHAPTER LXIII.—1. What was the condition of the American army? What did Lafayette announce?

ette, who had been to France, returned, and announced that a large French fleet, with land troops on board, would speedily arrive.

2. This was cheering news, and it served to keep up the men's spirits till the promised aid should reach them. Nothing, therefore, was done for the present, at the north.

3. It was very different at the south. Sir Henry Clinton sailed from New York with eight thousand men, and laid siege to Charleston, in South Carolina, early in the spring. General Lincoln defended the city with four thousand men. He held out as long as he could, but was finally forced to give up the place, with four hundred cannon.

4. Many other posts were wrested from the Americans in the South. They lost Fort Moultrie and Fort Ninety-Six; and they fought disastrous battles at Monk's Corner and at a place called the Wax'-haws.

5. The British, having obtained possession of these important places, began to behave toward the inhabitants in a very tyrannical manner. This so incensed many of the people that they organized small fighting parties, acting on their own account and independently of the United States army.

6. Sum'-ter, Mar'-i-on, and Wynn were the most famous leaders of these irregular bands. They lived in the woods, on such food as they afforded, and were always ready to fight or to march, at a moment's notice. They watched the enemy, falling upon all straggling parties with terrible energy, and almost always with success.

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2. What effect did this news have? 3. What of the siege of Charleston?  
4. What of other American disasters? 5. What of British tyranny and its result? 6. What of Sumter and others?

7. "Marion's Men," as they were called, numbered originally about twenty persons; some were men and some were boys, some were white and some were black. They were poorly clad, and were known as the "ragged regiment." Many are the stories that are told of the bravery, the self-denial, the patriotism of these men, ragged though they were.

8. The main bodies of the British and American armies in the south met at Cam'-den, in South Carolina, on the 16th of August. A terrible battle followed. At the very outset the Virginia militia turned and fled; the regular army fought well, but were soon overpowered.

9. The fields, roads, and swamps around were covered with the dead and dying. The Americans lost two thousand men, besides cannon, ammunition, and provisions. After this defeat, Gates retreated as rapidly as possible to North Carolina.

10. You will naturally think that the arrival of the fleet which Lafayette had announced, ought to have gladdened the hearts of the now desponding Americans. But it was not altogether so.

11. The six thousand land troops, brought over in the French ships, were ready to fight, but Washington was not able to join them. Congress had not given him the means to pay his soldiers, who were therefore obliged to leave him and go and work for their families.

12. While he was striving, nevertheless, to take the field with his allies, two more misfortunes befell him—the arrival of a powerful British fleet, and the treason of Ben'-e-dict Ar'nold.

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7. What of Marion's men? 8, 9 Describe the battle of Camden. 10, 11. What was Washington's condition? 12. What two misfortunes now occurred?

## CHAPTER LXIV.—THE REVOLUTION—CONTINUED.

*The Treason of Benedict Arnold.*

1. BENEDICT ARNOLD, at this period a general in the American army, and in command of West Point, was born in Norwich, Connecticut. He had been a bad boy, and he was now going to prove himself a bad man. I must tell you the whole story of his treason—how he tried to sell his country to the British.

2. In his youth he had been an apprentice to a druggist in Norwich; he ran away several times from his master, and caused his father and mother great anxiety. He loved to rob birds' nests, and even to wound and maim young birds. He delighted in teasing children, and in calling them bad names, and when he thought he was stronger than they, he would beat them.

3. He afterward went into business for himself, but his affairs turned out badly, and the people had reason to think him dishonest. He enlisted in the army and deserted. He again entered the service, and, for a time, behaved pretty well.

4. He soon got into trouble again, however, and was tried by a court-martial. He was sentenced to be reprimanded by Washington. Then Arnold resolved to betray his country, and he was constantly on the watch for an opportunity. He professed deep devotion to the

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CHAPTER LXIV.—1. What of Benedict Arnold? 2. What of his boyhood? 3. What did he afterward do? What of his entering the army? 4. What of a court-martial? His resolve? How did he obtain the command of West Point?

American cause, and, as his declarations were believed, he received the command of West Point.

5. He immediately proposed to Sir Henry Clinton, the British commander-in-chief, to give up to him the fort, with its garrison, arms, stores, and provisions. Sir Henry, who thought that the Americans would abandon the war if they lost West Point, listened to the proposal, and sent an agent to arrange the terms with Arnold.

6. The agent thus sent was a young man, twenty-four years of age, named An-dré (*An'-dray*). He sailed up the Hudson River in the British sloop-of-war *Vul'ture*, and anchored as near West Point as he thought prudent. He went ashore on the night of September 21st, met Arnold, and held his interview with him in a wood near *Hav'er-straw*.

7. Arnold agreed that if Clinton would come up the river with a fleet and attack West Point, he (Arnold) would only pretend to defend it, and would then give it up with every thing in it. He even gave André a plan of the fort, its cannon and outworks. These papers André concealed in his stocking. For these services, Arnold demanded fifty thousand dollars and the rank of brigadier-general in the British army.

8. The next evening, André set out upon his return to New York. He crossed the river, and reached Tarrytown in safety. Here he was stopped by three Americans, who became suspicious of him and searched him. They found the papers in his stocking, and immediately arrested him, though he offered them fifty thousand

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5. What proposal did he make? Was it accepted? 6. What of André? His journey and interview with Arnold? 7. What bargain was made? 8. Describe the return and arrest of André. What of Arnold?



dollars if they would release him. He was then conveyed to Washington's head-quarters. Arnold at once fled for protection to the British camp.

9. André was tried by a court of fourteen officers, and, having been declared a spy, was sentenced to be hung. The whole American army felt the greatest sympathy for him, and Washington offered to exchange him for Arnold, but the English general felt that he could not consent. André perished on the scaffold on the 2d of October.

10. Arnold joined the British army, and did his country all the harm he could till the close of the war, when he sailed for England. He received his money, but was regarded with universal contempt, and "Arnold the traitor" is now a name of infamy as well in Great Britain as in this country. He died in London at the age of sixty-one years.

11. The three young men who captured André, and who refused his splendid bribe of fifty thousand dollars, were rewarded by Congress with an annual pension of two hundred dollars each, and with a silver medal coined for the purpose.

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9. What became of André? What offer did Washington make? 10. What did Arnold do? How was he regarded in England? His death?  
11 What reward was given to André's captors?

## CHAPTER LXV.—THE REVOLUTION—CONTINUED.

### *Battles of Cowpens and Eutaw Springs.—Naval Operations.*

1. THE northern troops passed the winter of 1780–81 in New Jersey. Little was done at the north during the following spring, the south being the principal scene of operations. As early as January, a battle was fought at a place called the Cow'-pens, in South Carolina, between detachments of the American and English armies.

2. The Americans, under General Mor'-gan, were miserably clad and poorly fed, and numbered but five hundred men; the British, one thousand strong, were the best troops in the army, and were led by Colonel Tarle'-ton. Yet the Americans gained a decisive victory, and effectually stopped the advance of the enemy in the southern states.

3. Other battles were fought in South Carolina during the spring. Those of Guil'ford Court-house and Camden, though won by the English, caused them such heavy losses, that they resolved to abandon all their posts in the state except Ninety-Six and Charleston.

4. They were afterward compelled to give up Ninety-Six, and, in June, having lost eleven hundred men at the battle of Eu'-taw Springs, they abandoned the war in South Carolina, and withdrew to their last and only stronghold, Charleston.

5. All this time the little navy of the United States

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CHAPTER LXV.—1. Where did the troops winter? What took place in January? 2. Describe the battle of Cowpens. 3. What of other battles? 4. What were the British compelled to do? The battle of Eutaw Springs?

was fighting bravely on the ocean. In October, 1780, the Sar-a-to'-ga, of sixteen guns, captured a ship-of-war and two brigs. The Saratoga's men leaped on board the English vessel, and fought the battle on the enemy's deck!

6. In 1781, the Al-li'-ance, of thirty-two guns, engaged two ships at once—one of sixteen, the other of fourteen guns—and took them both. Many other victories were won, though, now and then, the British were victorious.

7. Thus, in the two years just mentioned, the Americans lost the Providence, the Queen of France, the Boston, the Ran'-ger, and the Trum'-bull—one hundred and twenty-five guns in all—besides a number of smaller vessels.

8. We now come to the most important event of the war—the battle of York'-town. Washington had been at length enabled to unite with the French land forces under Lafayette and Ro-cham'-beau, and the French fleet under de Grasse.

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5. What of the navy during this time? Describe the action of the Saratoga. 6. What of the Alliance? 7. What American vessels did the British take? 8. To what point have we now come? What was Washington at length able to do?

## CHAPTER LXVI.—THE REVOLUTION—CONTINUED.

*The Siege of Yorktown.—Surrender of Lord Cornwallis.*

1. LORD CORNWALLIS, who had commanded the British in the battles lately fought in South Carolina, withdrew from that state, with several thousand men, in the summer of 1781, leaving Charleston to be held by Lord Raw'-don. He marched into Virginia, where he received fresh troops, his force now counting seven thousand men.

2. He took possession of York'-town, a village situated upon York River, about seven miles from Ches'-a-peake Bay. He began to fortify this place, as well as a village on the opposite bank of the river, called Gloucester (*Glos'-ter*).

3. By the end of September, Washington, Lafayette, and Rochambeau, with twelve thousand men, were encamped around Yorktown, shutting the British in on every side but that of the river. The French fleet blockaded the mouth of York River, so that Cornwallis could not get out, nor could provisions arrive by water.

4. The siege began in the first week in October. The American and French batteries played incessantly upon the British works. Four British vessels anchored in the stream were set on fire by red-hot balls. Several of their outworks were stormed, and the men forced to retire within the lines. By degrees the American cannon were brought nearer and nearer, and Cornwallis began to look about him for the means of escape.

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CHAPTER LXVI.—1. What of Lord Cornwallis? What state did he leave? Into what state did he march? 2. What did he do at Yorktown? Gloucester? 3. How was Yorktown surrounded? 4. Describe the siege

5. There was but one way, and that was hazardous and cruel. This was to destroy his baggage, leave his sick and wounded to take care of themselves, cross the river, break through the French lines—two thousand Frenchmen having been posted there by Washington—and hasten away as fast as possible. The attempt was made and failed miserably.

6. Cornwallis had no choice, therefore, but to surrender. On the 19th of October, he gave up his army to Washington and his ships to de Grasse. Washington would not receive Cornwallis's sword himself, but sent General Lincoln to take it. This was because Cornwallis, a year and a half before, had taken Charleston from General Lincoln, and had made the surrender as mortifying as he could. He was now humiliated in his turn.

7. Thus the British army in America lost seven thousand men at one blow, with all their cannon, muskets, powder, balls, and provisions. One of Washington's officers immediately set off on horseback to carry the news to Philadelphia. He made the glad tidings known along his route, and it everywhere revived the hopes and spirits of the country.

8. At Philadelphia the state-house bell announced the joyful intelligence. People embraced each other, shouted, wept; one old man, the door-keeper of Congress, died of joy. Nothing was talked of except Washington, Lafayette, and Rochambeau. Congress voted them the highest honors, and appointed the 30th of December as a day of general thanksgiving.

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5. Describe the attempt made by Cornwallis to escape. 6. Describe the surrender. 7. What did the British lose? How was the news received? 8. What occurred at Philadelphia? What was done by Congress?

## CHAPTER LXVII.—THE REVOLUTION—CONCLUDED.

*Treaty of Peace.—Effects of the War.—Debts of the United States.—The Constitution.*

1. THE war against America now became very unpopular in England, and it was soon resolved that no more battles should be fought. Late in the year 1782, commissioners for Great Britain and for the United States met at Paris. Peace was made by them in January, 1783, and on September 3d, England acknowledged the independence of the United States.

2. On the 3d of November, the American army was disbanded at New York, and Washington bade farewell to his soldiers. In the course of the month, the British left the city and sailed away in their ships. On the 23d of December, Washington appeared before Congress and resigned his commission as commander-in-chief.

3. Thus ended the Revolutionary War, by which the United States secured their independence as a nation. It was a glorious struggle, and certainly liberty was worth fighting for, but all wars bring evils in their train, and the Revolution brought its share.

4. The people were no longer as industrious as they had been. Many of them lost their habits of steady toil, and, after the excitements of a soldier's life, did not feel like farming, or working at their bench or their anvil. Then, again, Congress had been unable to support the

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CHAPTER LXVII.—1. What was now resolved in England? What took place at Paris? What happened in January, 1783? What in September? 2. What of the American army? The British army? What did Washington do in December? 3. What of evils produced by war?

schools, and many of them had consequently been obliged to close.

5. Religion, too, suffered during the war. People no longer went to church as they did, but read books in which God and religion were openly scoffed at. All these were very great evils, but it is gratifying to know that while the evils were finally corrected, the benefits of the Revolution are likely to prove everlasting.

6. At the close of the war, Congress owed a debt of forty millions of dollars, eight millions of which were due to foreign countries. The states would not pay their share, and in one, Massachusetts, a rebellion, known as Shays' Rebellion, followed an attempt to procure the money by taxation. This was soon suppressed.

7. The people now saw that the general government which had been formed, and which had done pretty well in times of war, would not do in times of peace. The several states, therefore, sent delegates to a convention held at Annapolis, in 1787, the purpose of which was, either to alter the old *federal system*, or form a new one.

8. They soon resolved to form a new one, and, after many trials and changes, the CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES was written, presented to the states, and accepted. On the 3d of March, 1789, George Washington was elected president, and John Adams vice-president. Washington entered upon the duties of his office on the 30th of April following.

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4. What of the habits of the people? Their industry? Education? 5. Religion? Were the evils lasting? The benefits of the war? 6. What was the debt of Congress? What occurred in Massachusetts? 7. What was now done in respect to the general government? 8. What of the constitution? Who were the first president and vice-president? What happened on the 30th of April?





WASHINGTON.

## CHAPTER LXVIII.—THE UNITED STATES.

*Washington's Administration.*

1. THE people had also elected, to aid Washington in governing the country, members of a house of representatives and members of a senate, precisely as they elect

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CHAPTER LXVIII.—1. What of a senate and house of representatives?

them now. These immediately applied themselves to the important duties which lay before them.

2. Washington was directed by Congress to appoint certain persons to be his advisers and assistants. He therefore made Thomas Jef'-fer-son his secretary of state, or secretary of foreign affairs, to attend to all business with other governments.

3. He made Henry Knox secretary of war, to attend to all matters connected with the army; and Al-ex-an'-der Ham'-il-ton secretary of the treasury, to attend to the money affairs of the nation. These officers, with one or two others, formed what is called the president's "cabinet."

4. Hamilton, after studying the subject for a long time, reported to Congress that the debts of the United States amounted to fifty-four millions of dollars. After a full discussion of the matter, Congress decided to pay the whole of the debt, though a part of it was owed by separate states, and not by the United States.

5. Now, to pay this debt, and to carry on the government, required a great deal of money. Congress decided to procure this money by taxing all goods brought to the country in ships. You will remember that the Revolution was caused by taxation; but you must also remember that the people were then taxed by Englishmen, while now they were taxed by their own *representatives*, whom they had themselves elected.

6. Thus the government went gradually into operation. In 1789, Vermont was admitted into the Union, making the fourteenth state. Congress decided to meet until the

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2, 3. What of the members of Washington's cabinet? 4. What of the national debt? What did Congress decide? 5. What of the means of paying the debt? What of the different kinds of taxation?

year 1800 at Philadelphia, and after that at Washington. In 1792, Ken-tuck'-y, which had been settled by the family of Daniel Boone, a buffalo hunter, as early as 1775, entered the Union as the fifteenth state.

7. Washington and Adams were re-elected president and vice-president in 1793. Very soon after, news reached the country that the French people had killed their king and queen, and had resolved to be a republic, like the United States; and also that they were going to war with Great Britain.

8. This intelligence at once divided the American people into two parties—the *Re-pub'-li-cans*, with Jefferson at their head, who wished to assist France, and the *Fed'-er-al-ists*, with Washington and Hamilton at their head, who thought it best that the country should remain neutral, that is, assist neither country.

9. Washington issued a proclamation to the people, advising them to take no part in the struggle. When Congress met at the close of the year, they approved of what Washington had done, and even requested him to urge the French republic to recall their ambassador.

10. This man, M. Genet (*Je-nay'*), had been engaging men in South Carolina to go and fight against the English, with whom America was at peace. As this conduct might have drawn the country into trouble, Washington asked the French government to recall him. They did so, and sent a better man in his place.

6. What of Vermont? The place of meeting of Congress? Kentucky?  
 7. Who were elected president and vice-president in 1793? What news was received in the country? 8. What of the two parties created by this news? 9. What did Washington do? Congress? 10. What had M. Genet done? What did the French government do?

CHAPTER LXIX.—THE UNITED STATES—  
CONTINUED.

*Washington's Administration.*

1. IN 1794, another war with England threatened the country. There were many good reasons for fearing such an event. In the first place, the British still held possession of many forts in the west, which they had promised, in the treaty, to give up.

2. In the second place, as they were at war with France, they forbade all nations to carry corn there, and had ordered several American provision-vessels, which were of course neutral, to be seized in French ports. Congress, therefore, directed the army to be increased and forts to be built.

3. In the mean time, a distinguished patriot, named John Jay, was sent as ambassador to England. He succeeded in settling the differences between the two countries, and in making another treaty. A good many people in America found fault with this treaty, but it at least prevented the two nations from going to war.

4. In 1795, a number of distillers of whiskey, in Pennsylvania, refused to pay the tax that Congress had placed on spirits. They proceeded to attack and drive away the tax-collectors, and to rob the mail. Washington sent fifteen thousand men against them, whereupon all of them laid down their arms and most of them ran away.

5. In the same year, the American merchants who sent ships to the Med-i-ter-ra'-ne-an Sea complained so

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CHAPTER LXIX.—1, 2. What were the reasons for fearing another war with England? 3. What of John Jay? His treaty? 4. Give an account of the whiskey insurrection.

loudly of the pirates who came from Algiers (*Al-geers'*), on the northern coast of Af-ri-ca, and robbed their ships, that Congress ordered some vessels-of-war to be built, and Washington appointed a cabinet officer, called the secretary of the navy, to take charge of them.

6. Nothing was done against the pirates for the present, however. The American government followed the example of European nations, and paid what is called "tribute" to the pirates. That is, they paid so much a year to be allowed to trade unmolested in their waters.

7. The last important act of Washington's administration was the admission of Tennessee, in 1796, as the sixteenth state. Early in 1797, Washington retired into private life. You know in what condition the country was when he was first elected; I will now tell you briefly in what condition he left it.

8. Trade and commerce were more flourishing than at any former period. Agriculture and manufactures had largely increased, and the population had risen to five millions. The country had paid a portion of its debt, and was preparing to pay the rest. The revenue of the government, or what it received from taxation, was more than sufficient to pay its expenses.

9. The nation was at peace with foreign countries, and had made peace with the most important Indian tribes. A great deal had been done for the education of the people. So, when Washington withdrew to his home at Mount Vernon, he carried with him the blessings of his country and the admiration of the world.

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5, 6. What of the United States and the Algerian pirates? 7. When was Tennessee admitted as a state? What happened in 1797? 8, 9. What was the condition of the country when Washington retired from public life?

## CHAPTER LXX.—THE UNITED STATES—CONTINUED.

*Adams' Administration.*

1. THE successor of Washington in the office of president was John Adams, Thomas Jefferson being chosen vice-president. Few events of importance occurred during Mr. Adams' term, the country remaining at peace, agriculture and commerce continuing to prosper, and religion beginning to revive.

2. It is true that a war with the French republic for a time threatened the country, and that upon the ocean war had really begun. Congress voted to increase the regular army, and Washington was induced to become commander-in-chief again.

3. In the summer of 1799, however, three Americans were sent to France, to try and settle all difficulties amicably. On arriving there, they found the republic overturned, and the government in the hands of a soldier named Na-po'-le-on Bon'-a-parté.

4. Napoleon had had nothing to do with the misunderstanding with the United States, and he cared very little about it. He had no wish to go to war with the Americans, either. So he was very willing to make peace, and a treaty was signed in September, 1800.

5. But before it was signed, the commander-in-chief of the American army, the first president of the United

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CHAPTER LXX.—1. Who now became president? Vice-president? What was the state of the country during Mr. Adams' term? 2. What of a war with France? 3. Who were sent to France? What did they find? 4. What of Napoleon? When was peace made?

States, the great and good George Washington, had died, suddenly, at Mount Vernon. The whole nation mourned his loss as that of a father, and it was seen then, as it has been ever since, that he was "first in the hearts of his countrymen."

6. In 1800, vac-ci-na'tion, as a preventive of small-pox, was introduced into the United States, from England, where it had been discovered by the famous Dr. Jen'-ner. I dare say you have all of you been vaccinated, though perhaps none of you remember it.

7. In the same year, the seat of government was removed to Washington, in the district of Co-lum'-bi-a. A cen'-sus was also taken, by which it appeared that the population of the United States was nearly five millions and a half.

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5. What can you say of the death of Washington? 6. What of vaccination? What is vaccination? Have you ever been vaccinated? 7. What of the seat of government? What was the population of the United States? What is a census? ANS. An enumeration, or counting, of the inhabitants of a country. The census of the United States is now taken every ten years, as in 1850, 1860, *etc.*





THOMAS JEFFERSON.

## CHAPTER LXXI.—THE UNITED STATES— CONTINUED.

### *Jefferson's Administration.*

1. THOMAS JEFFERSON, who had been secretary of state under Washington, and vice-president with Adams, became president in March, 1801. Aaron (*A'-ron*) Burr was chosen vice-president. Adams had also been a candidate, but the people were tired of him, and, after a severe contest, Jefferson was elected.

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CHAPTER LXXI.—1. Who was Thomas Jefferson? To what office was he elected? Who became vice-president? What of Adams?

2. Soon afterward, several laws which had been lately passed were repealed, and many persons in office, who would have preferred Adams to Jefferson for president, were removed, to make way for others who thought differently.

3. In 1802, Louisiana was given up by Spain to France, and in 1803, France sold it to the United States for fifteen millions of dollars. The United States bought large quantities of land, too, during this year, from various tribes of Indians. The future state of Illinois was thus purchased.

4. In 1804, a duel was fought by Aaron Burr, vice-president of the United States, and Alexander Hamilton, Washington's secretary of the treasury. Hamilton fell at the first shot. His loss was deeply mourned, though he was much blamed for accepting Burr's challenge. The latter was ever afterward detested by his countrymen.

5. In 1805, when Jefferson again became president, Burr was laid aside, and George Clinton, of New York, was made vice-president. And not long after, as we shall see, Burr was guilty of treason against the United States.

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2. What changes now took place? 3. What of Louisiana? Indian lands? Illinois? 4. What of a duel? What was thought of Hamilton? Of Burr? 5. Who became president in 1805? Vice-president? What of Burr afterward?



CINCINNATI.

## CHAPTER LXXII.—THE UNITED STATES— CONTINUED.

### *Jefferson's Administration—Concluded.*

1. DURING Jefferson's administration, O-hi'-o was admitted into the Union as the seventeenth state. It was first settled in 1788, at Mar-i-et'-ta. It is now one of the most populous and flourishing of all the states. It has many large and fine cities, such as Cin-cin-na'-ti, Cleve'-land, Co-lum'-bus, San-dusk'-y, and others.

2. I have told you that the United States paid tribute to the pirates of the north of Africa. But even this did

not protect American vessels, some of which had been plundered, their crews being imprisoned or enslaved.

3. The United States complained so earnestly that Jus'-suf, the ba-shaw' of Trip'-o-li, one of the piratical nations, declared war, and, in 1803, Com'-mo-dore Preble (*Preb'-ble*) was sent to the Med-i-ter-ra'-ne-an Sea, to punish him and his people.

4. Soon after, an American vessel, the Philadelphia, Captain Bain'-bridge, ran aground in the harbor, and was obliged to surrender to the Trip-ol'-i-tans. The captain and his men were seized and compelled to work as slaves.

5. A young officer on board of Preble's ship, Lieuten'-ant De-ca'-tur, having received permission to destroy the Philadelphia, if he could, boarded her in the night with twenty men, set her on fire, and escaped, by the light of the blaze!

6. But Bainbridge and his crew were only treated the more cruelly for this exploit. Commodore Preble was finally directed to batter Tripoli with his cannon. He began, and five hours afterward Jussuf agreed to make peace, to release his prisoners, and to treat the American flag with respect.

7. I must now tell you of Aaron Burr's conspiracy. Soon after his duel, he retired to a small island in the Ohio River, where he laid a plan for inducing the people west of the Al'-le-gha-ny mountains to separate from the United States, and make him their king! He was arrested and imprisoned at Richmond, in Virginia.

8. He was tried, but there was not sufficient proof

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2. What of the African pirates? 3. What of Jussuf? Commodore Preble?  
4, 5. What happened to the Philadelphia? 6. What did Commodore Preble  
now do? The result? 7. What can you say of Burr's conspiracy?

against him, and he was acquitted. He afterward attempted to practice law, but no one would employ him, and though he lived for thirty years, he died poor and despised by all.

9. In 1807, the first voyage ever made by a steamboat was performed upon the Hudson River. Robert Ful-ton was the inventor of the machinery. The boat was named the Cler'-mont, and made the trip to Albany in a day and a half. Seven dollars was the price of a passage.

10. Great Britain was now at war with France, where Napoleon had made himself Emperor. Great Britain, in order to injure France, declared all French ports to be blockaded, and France, in order to injure Great Britain, declared all British ports blockaded. The effect was to prevent American vessels from trading with either country.

11. Great Britain, too, being in want of sailors for her navy, insisted upon searching American vessels for British subjects, claiming the right to take them wherever she could find them. Many American ships were thus searched, and, as it was not always possible to distinguish Americans from Englishmen, hundreds of our own seamen were forced into the British service.

12. In June, 1807, the British ship Leop'-ard fired upon the American frigate Ches'-a-peake, off the coast of Virginia, because her commander would not permit his vessel to be searched for British sailors. The American people were very indignant, and the two countries remained in a state of hostility for some years.

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8. His trial? What became of him? 9. What of the first steamboat? Robert Fulton? 10. What did Great Britain and France do? The effect? 11. What did Great Britain do, in regard to sailors? 12. What of the Chesapeake? What was the consequence of this?

## CHAPTER LXXIII.—THE UNITED STATES—CONTINUED.

*Madison's Administration.*

1. JAMES MAD'-I-SON and George Clinton were elected president and vice-president in 1809. Great Britain and France were still at war, and, in their efforts to injure each other, were continually breaking the treaties that they both had made with the United States.

2. In 1811, the English government apologized for the attack upon the Chesapeake, not because they thought they had done wrong, but because the three sailors taken from the vessel turned out to be Americans and not Englishmen. They still maintained that they had a right to search our ships, and take British subjects away, if they found any.

3. Moreover, in this same year, a number of Indian tribes, in the territory now forming the state of Indian'-a, were induced by the English there to attack an American fort, commanded by Governor Har'-ri-son. A famous warrior, called the Proph'-et, led them to the assault.

4. The battle was fought on the river Tip-pe-ca-noe' (*noo*), and was one of the severest in which American savages were ever engaged. They were utterly routed, though the Americans lost more than two hundred men.

5. Still further, the English persisted in preventing American ships from trading to French ports. For

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CHAPTER LXXIII.—1. Who were now elected president and vice-president? What of Great Britain and France? 2. What of an English apology? What did the English still maintain? 3, 4. Describe the battle of Tippecanoe.

these various reasons, Congress declared war against England on the 18th of June, 1812. Though a large part of the people were opposed to the war, yet two thousand men were immediately sent, under General Hull, to De-tro'-it, to protect the fort there.

6. A month afterward, General Hull surrendered his whole army, without the slightest excuse, to the British general, Brock. For this he was tried by a court-martial, and sentenced to death. President Madison pardoned him, however, on account of his old age.

7. This affair overwhelmed the country with shame, and, besides, seemed very much like a bad omen. But three days after Hull's surrender, the Americans received news from the ocean, which in part made up for it. You must remember that at this period the United States had but seventeen vessels, while England had eight hundred.

8. The American frigate *Es'-sex* captured the British sloop-of-war *A-lert'*, after a fight of eight minutes. A few days after, the *Con-sti-tu'-tion* fought and took the *Guerriere (Guer'-ri-air)*. The latter was so much injured, in two hours, that she had to be destroyed, while the *Constitution* was ready for another fight the next day! These victories greatly encouraged the country.

9. Nothing of importance was done by the land forces in the autumn of 1812. Though the Americans had thirteen thousand men along the Canadian frontier, and the British had but three thousand, the former attempted very little, and accomplished nothing.

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5. What did the English still do? What of the action of Congress? What of a force sent to Detroit? 6. Describe Hull's surrender. What was Hull's fate? 7. What was the effect of this affair? How many vessels had the United States and England? 8. What of naval victories? 9. What of the land forces? 1 0





ENGAGEMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION AND JAVA.

## CHAPTER LXXIV.—THE UNITED STATES— CONTINUED.

### *Madison's Administration—Continued.*

1. INTELLIGENCE of fresh naval victories continued to astonish and encourage the Americans. The Wasp captured the *Frol'ic*, in October, 1812, eight hundred miles from land, after less than an hour's fighting. But, unfortunately, a British man-of-war, of seventy-four guns, immediately after captured both the Wasp and her prize!

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CHAPTER LXXIV.—1. What of fresh naval victories? Relate the adventures of the Wasp.

2. A week later, Commodore De-ca'-tur—who, when a lieutenant, destroyed the Philadelphia in the harbor of Tripoli, and who now commanded the frigate United States—fell in with the British frigate Mac-e-do'-ni-an, and took her, after a battle of an hour and a half. The British lost one hundred men, the Americans only seven.

3. In December, the Constitution, which was then near the South American coast, gave battle to the British frigate Ja'-va. The engagement was very severe, and the Java did not surrender till she had lost two hundred men. As she was too much disabled to be sailed back to the United States, the Americans were obliged to burn her.

4. Lou-is-i-an'-a, which, you will remember, had been lately purchased of France, was admitted to the Union, as the eighteenth state, in 1812. Louisiana is a very important state, as it is there that the great Mis-sis-sip'-pi River empties into the Gulf of Mex'-i-co.

5. A terrible massacre occurred at French'-town, not far from Detroit, early in 1813. Five hundred Americans had been taken prisoners by General Proc'-tor, the British commander, and instead of being treated like prisoners of war, were scalped and plundered by the Indians, whom the English had hired to fight for them.

6. Madison and Clinton entered upon a second term of office, as president and vice-president, in the spring of 1813. Those of the people who were opposed to the war had tried to elect De-witt' Clin'-ton president, but were unsuccessful.

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2. What of Commodore Decatur and the Macedonian? 3. Describe the engagement of the Constitution and Java. 4. What of Louisiana? 5. Describe the massacre of Frenchtown. 6. Who were elected president and vice-president in 1813? What of those opposed to the war?

CHAPTER LXXV.—THE UNITED STATES.—  
CONTINUED.

*Madison's Administration—Continued.*

1. IN 1813, York, now To-ron'-to, in Upper Canada, was attacked and taken by General Pike and one thousand seven hundred Americans. The town, barracks, forts, military stores, and seven hundred and fifty prisoners, fell into the hands of the victors. Fort George, near York, was also taken, and with it six hundred and twenty-five prisoners.

2. In the first half of the year 1813, the Americans were unfortunate on the ocean. A number of their vessels, too, were blockaded at New London—that is, they could not get out to sea, on account of the enemy's ships, which kept watch outside.

3. The American frigate Chesàpeake, commanded by Captain Law'-rence, was taken by the Shan'-non, in June. The battle was short, but exceedingly bloody. Lawrence was twice wounded, and, as his officers were conveying him below, he said, earnestly, "Don't give up the ship." But she was soon captured by the British.

4. The American sloop Ar'-gus was captured, two months after, by the Pel'-i-can. But in September, the tide began to turn, and the British brig Box'-er was taken by the En'-ter-prise. In the same month, too, the Americans won a glorious victory upon Lake E'-rie.

5. Here they had collected a small fleet of nine ves-

sels, under Commodore Perry. The British had but six vessels, but these carried more cannon than the Americans' nine. They came to close quarters on the 10th of the month, and for a long time the result was doubtful. After a four hours' fight, however, the British surrendered.

6. Perry at once wrote the following pithy despatch to General Harrison, who commanded the army of the west: "We have met the enemy, and they are ours. Two ships, two brigs, one schooner, and one sloop." The Americans now controlled Lake Erie.

7. General Harrison, having been reinforced, resolved to attack Detroit, which, you know, had been surrendered to the British by Hull. As he approached with his army, the British burned their store-houses and fled. The Americans pursued them, and the two armies met at the Mo-ra'-vi-an Towns, ninety miles north-east of Detroit.

8. A severe battle followed. Te-cum'-seh, an Indian chief, and ally of the English, having been killed, his army of savages took flight. The Americans finally won the victory, capturing the enemy's cannon and ammunition. This finished the war in the north-west.

9. Six brass cannon thus captured had been through a good many adventures. They had been brought to America by Burgoyne, and had been surrendered by him at Saratoga. Hull surrendered them back again at Detroit, and now, for the third time, they were surrendered at the Moravian Towns.

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5. Describe the battle of Lake Erie. 6. What despatch did Perry write?  
7. What did General Harrison resolve to do? What of the British?  
Where did the armies meet? 8. Describe the battle of the Moravian  
Towns. 9. Relate the adventures of six brass cannon.

CHAPTER LXXVI.—THE UNITED STATES—  
CONTINUED.*Madison's Administration—Concluded.*

1. THUS the war went on, during the year 1813 and the spring of 1814, both on land and sea. The Creek Indians, too, were troublesome, and, in one case, massacred several hundred women and children on the Al-ba'-ma River; but Major-General Jackson was sent against them, and taught them a lesson they never forgot.

2. In the summer of 1814, Great Britain, thinking Napoleon Bonaparte overthrown forever, sent fourteen thousand of her best troops over to America. Bloody battles at once followed upon our northern frontier; those of Chip'-pe-wa and Bridge'-wa-ter, where General Scott first proved his high military qualities, were won by the Americans, though they were dearly bought victories.

3. The English now sent more troops against us, in all, forty thousand men. Five thousand of them sailed up the Po-to'-mac River, landed, and, meeting with little resistance, entered the city of Washington. Here they burned the cap'-i-tol, the president's house, the government offices, the ar'-se-nal, and the navy yard.

4. The British seem to have thought this a very brilliant exploit, but the whole world looked upon it as a great outrage. The invaders next marched to Baltimore, but a severe battle, fought in the outskirts, showed them

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CHAPTER LXXVI.—1. What of the Creek Indians? 2. What of Great Britain, in 1814? What battles followed? What of General Scott? 3. How many troops did England send in all? What was done at Washington? 4. How was this act regarded? What of Baltimore?

that the city would be vigorously defended, so they took to their ships again and sailed away, plundering and burning the coasts as they went.

5. Both the British and Americans had a small navy on Lake Champlain, the American vessels being under the command of Commodore Mc-Don'-ough. These fleets, and the two armies in that quarter, met on the 11th of September. The fight was long and severe both on land and water, but, at the close, the British were defeated with tremendous loss.

6. No less than two thousand five hundred men were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. Prev'-ost, the British general, fled in dismay, leaving behind him his wounded and his stores. The whole country was greatly encouraged by the result of this contest.

7. Shortly after this, on the 14th of December, peace was made between England and America, by their commissioners, at Ghent, in Bel'-gi-um. But before this was known in the United States, the famous battle of New Orleans was fought.

8. This occurred on the 8th of January, 1815, between twelve thousand of the best English troops, under Sir Edward Packenham, and six thousand Americans, the greater part of them raw militia, under General Jackson. When the British were seen approaching, by water, in December, Jackson fortified the city as well as he could with bales of cotton, with a deep ditch in front of them.

9. The English advanced in solid columns to the attack, but were received by a fire so destructive, that for a moment they halted. On they went, however, till

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5. What occurred on Lake Champlain? 6. What did the British lose? What of the result? 7. What of peace?

they came within reach of the American muskets. Then they fell so thick and fast, that their progress was actually checked. They turned to fly, but were brought back by their officers.

10. At this moment, Packenham and Gibbs, the English commanders, were killed, and another officer, General Kean, was wounded. The soldiers, finding they could neither pass the ditch nor scale the cotton bales, retreated down the river, and troubled New Orleans no more.

11. In this remarkable battle, seven hundred of the British were killed, one thousand four hundred were wounded, and five hundred were taken prisoners. The Americans had but seven killed and six wounded!

12. The news of the treaty of peace now reached America, and was joyfully received by both those who had opposed and those who had favored the war. In this treaty Great Britain did not give up her claim to search American vessels for British seamen, though she has since done so in practice.

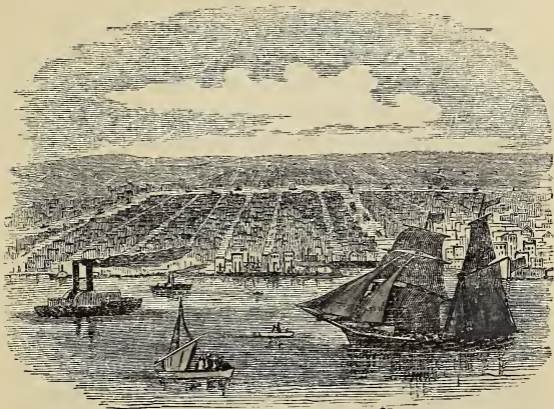
13. In March, 1815, Congress declared war against the dey, or king, of Algiers, as the Algerine pirates had again commenced plundering our ships. Decatur was immediately sent against them with several vessels, and he compelled the dey to give back the goods he had taken, and to pay six millions of dollars for damages.

14. Indiana was admitted to the Union, as the nineteenth state, in 1816, and in the spring of 1817, Madison, having served his country eight years as president, gave up his office to his successor, James Mon-roe'.

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8-11. Describe the battle of New Orleans. 12. What of the news of peace? The right of search? 13. Give an account of the war against the African pirates. 14. What of Indiana? President Madison?





CHICAGO.

## CHAPTER LXXVII.—THE UNITED STATES— CONTINUED.

### *Monroe's Administration.*

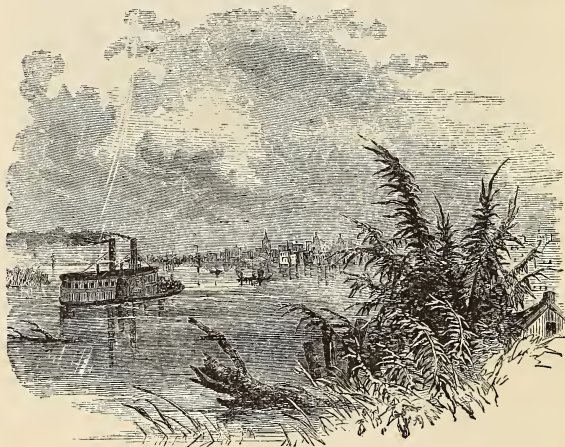
1. JAMES MON-ROE' was made president in 1817, and Dan'-iel D. Tomp'-kins vice-president. Late in the same year, Mis-sis-sip'-pi was admitted into the Union as the twentieth state.

2. The Sem'-i-noles, a tribe of Indians dwelling in the territory now known as Florida, began, about this time, to attack and disturb the white population along the border. General Jackson, who led the Americans at the battle of New Orleans, was sent against them with two thousand men.

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CHAPTER LXXVII.—1. What occurred in 1817? 2. What of the Seminoles? Who was sent against them?

3 In this territory, which belonged to Spain, were two towns—St. Mark's and Pen-sa-co'-la. General Jackson took these towns, though we were at peace with Spain, as they were thought to give food and shelter to the savages. When the Indians were conquered, Congress was inclined to blame Jackson for this act, but the people seemed to think that what he had done was perfectly proper.



MOBILE.

4 Il-li-nois' became a state in 1818. Its principal city, Chi-ca'-go, is situated on Lake Michigan, and is one of the most flourishing places in the west. There was nothing here, in 1830, except a few mud huts, to show that a white man had ever set foot upon the land.

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3. What of the war? What did Congress think? 4. What of Illinois? Chicago?

5. In 1819, a treaty of commerce was made with Great Britain; a treaty, settling the boundary between the United States and Mexico, was made with Spain. Alaba'-ma was admitted into the Union, in this year, and Maine followed, as the twenty-third state, in 1820. Mobile (*Mo-beel'*), in Alabama, is one of the three principal cotton markets in the United States.



ST. LOUIS.

6. In 1821, Monroe and Tompkins were re-elected president and vice-president. In the same year, Mis-sour'-i was admitted to the Union, as the twenty-fourth state. St. Lou'-is, on the Mississippi River, is the largest town, and is often called the "Queen City of the West."

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5. What treaties were made in 1819? What of Alabama? Maine? Mobile? 6. What occurred in 1821? What of Missouri? St. Louis?

7. In the summer of 1824, Lafayette, who had returned to France at the close of the revolutionary war, visited the United States once more, at the invitation of Congress. He was everywhere received with the utmost delight, and he was very soon satisfied that the people had not forgotten him.

8. He stayed at Washington during the winter, and the next spring, after visiting the southern and western states, he went to Boston. On the 17th of June, 1825, exactly fifty years after the battle of Bunker's Hill, he stood on the ground where the battle was fought, and helped to lay the first stone of the monument which is now to be seen there.

9. He left the city of Washington, in the frigate *Bran'dy-wine*, on the 7th of September. The ship stopped at Mount Vernon, where the father of his country was buried, and Lafayette went ashore to gaze once more at his tomb. He stood by his grave a long time and wept. He then returned to the ship, and, bidding America forever farewell, he sailed away to France.

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7-9. Describe Lafayette's tour in the United States.

CHAPTER LXXVIII.—THE UNITED STATES—  
CONTINUED.*John Quincy Adams' Administration.*

1. IN March, 1825, John Quin'-cy Adams, of Massachusetts, and John C. Cal-houn', of South Carolina, became president and vice-president. I have very little to tell you of the four years they spent in office.

2. The year 1825 was remarkable for an extraordinary increase in the price of cotton. It rose from twelve to thirty-two cents a pound in a few weeks. But it soon fell again, and, as the price was an artificial one, a great many people were ruined.

3. On the 4th of July, 1826, two men, both of whom had been president—Adams and Jefferson—died within an hour or two of each other. On the morning of the 4th, Adams said, "It is a great and glorious day." His last words were, "Jefferson survives."

4. In order to "protect," as it was called, the manufactures of the eastern states, Congress, in 1828, increased the duties upon foreign manufactures. This benefited the north and east, because they had no more cheap foreign goods to compete with. But it was injurious to the people of the south, who naturally preferred buying foreign goods cheap, to buying domestic goods dear.

5. In March, 1829, Adams resigned the presidency to An'-drew Jack'-son, the destroyer of the Creek Indians and the hero of New Orleans.

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CHAPTER LXXVIII.—1. Who became president and vice-president in 1825? 2. For what was this year remarkable? What was the consequence? 3. What happened on the 4th of July, 1826? What were Adams' last words? 4. What was done in 1828? How did this benefit the north and east? How did it injure the south? 5. What occurred in 1829?

CHAPTER LXXIX.—THE UNITED STATES—  
CONTINUED.*Jackson's Administration.*

1. As Andrew Jackson proceeded from his home in Ten-nes-see' to Washington, the people everywhere assembled to see him. The journey was one long triumph, as it was now generally felt that Jackson was just the man the country needed—a man of energy, determination, and daring.

2. One of Jackson's first acts was to remove from office some seven hundred persons, who had either voted against him, or who would have preferred John Quincy Adams as president for four years more. This example has been followed by every president since.

3. I said in the last chapter that the southern states were injured by what was called the "tar'-iff" of 1828. A tariff is a law which fixes the duties that imported goods shall pay on entering a country. This tariff was altered in 1832, and the changes were still further injurious to the south. Some persons in South Carolina, therefore, determined they would not obey the law.

4. These persons were called *Nul'-li-fi-ers*, because they wished to *nul'-li-fy*, or set at naught, the laws of the United States. Throughout the whole state, the people finally resolved that they would not obey this particular

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CHAPTER LXXIX.—1. What of Jackson's journey to Washington? What did the people think? 2. What was one of Jackson's first acts? Has his example been followed? 3. What is a tariff? What changes were made in the tariff of 1828? What was the result? 4. What are Nullifiers? What did South Carolina resolve not to do? What preparations were made?



law of Congress, for the reason that they did not like it. They even made preparations to resist by force of arms.

5. President Jackson issued a proclamation, in which he said that "the power to annul a law of the United States, assumed by one state," was directly opposed to the constitution; and that "resisting the laws of the United States by force was treason."

6. He then caused the forts of South Carolina to be strongly garrisoned; he sent ships-of-war to Charleston; and he let the nullifiers know that, if they persisted in their designs, he should go to South Carolina himself, with a large army.

7. These measures caused the people to hesitate, and then they began to reflect. They saw what a dreadful thing it would be to go to war with their own kindred. So they agreed to postpone all violence for six months.

8. In the mean time, Henry Clay proposed a law to Congress, called the Com'-prom-ise Act. A compromise is an agreement by which both parties yield a portion of their claims, and meet each other, as it is called, half way.

9. In the present case, it was agreed that the high duties, of which the South Carolinians complained, should be gradually reduced during ten years, when they should be fixed at the low point which they themselves had proposed. Thus the matter was arranged.

10. Jackson was re-elected by a large majority, in 1832, and commenced his second term in March, 1833. Mar'-tin Van Bu'-ren, of New York, was made vice-president.

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5. What did Jackson say in his proclamation? 6. What did he cause to be done? 7. What was the effect of these measures? 8. What of Henry Clay? What is a compromise? 9. What was agreed in the present case? 10. What occurred in 1832? In 1833? What of Martin Van Buren?





LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES

## CHAPTER LXXX.—THE UNITED STATES— CONTINUED.

### *Jackson's Administration—Concluded.*

1. Two months after his re-election, Jackson, accompanied by several officers of his cabinet, made a tour through the New England states. There was everywhere the greatest curiosity to see him, and he was received with every mark of respect.

2. In the fall of the year 1833, Jackson decided upon a measure which you will understand much better when

you are older. I will only say, now, that the measure referred to the money belonging to the United States, and which at this time amounted to ten millions of dollars. This had for twenty years been kept at a national bank in Philadelphia.

3. Jackson had reason for thinking this injurious and dangerous, and he caused the money to be removed to several state banks. The effect we shall learn when we come to the presidency of Van Buren, four years later.

4. In 1834, Jackson had another opportunity to display his determination of will. Three years before, the French government had agreed to pay five millions of dollars, for injuries done to American commerce during Napoleon's wars. But the money had not yet been paid.

5. The president therefore gave the French king, Louis Philippe (*Lou'-y Phil-leep'*), to understand that he must either pay or fight. The five millions were paid immediately. The Port'-u-guese were also made to pay for similar injuries, and treaties were entered into with Russia (*Roo'-sha*) and Belgium.

6. In 1836 began the Sem'-i-nole or Florida war, which cost the United States forty-two millions of dollars, and caused the American soldiers the most dreadful sufferings. It originated thus: Some agents of the United States had induced the Seminole Indians to consent to emigrate from Florida to the land west of the Mississippi.

7. A great Seminole warrior, however, named Osceola

2. What of the money belonging to the United States? 3. What did Jackson do with it? The consequence? 4, 5. What of Jackson and the French government? What of the Portuguese? What treaties were made? 6. What of the Seminole war? How did it originate?

(*Os-se-o'-la*), refused to leave the land of his fathers, and persuaded the Indians to break their word and fight against the white people. The war, thus begun, lasted for eight years.

8. It raged in Florida, Georgia, and Alabama. Houses were burned, plantations destroyed, steamboats upon the rivers and lakes attacked, negroes stolen, stage-coaches robbed. Though Osceola was taken in 1837, the Seminoles continued the war. They took refuge, the next year, in the Ev'-er-glades of Florida, where the swamps, which were full of snakes, for a time protected them.

9. Colonel Tay'-lor, afterward general, and still later president, attacked them in their horrible retreat in December, and the battle, which was bloody and hard-fought, led to a treaty in 1839. Peace was finally made in 1842.

10. In 1836-7, Ar-kan'-sas and Mich'-i-gan were admitted to the Union as independent states. They were the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth members. In the fall of the former year, a party of Indian chiefs, who had formerly fought against the United States in Illinois, were taken upon a journey through the country.

11. They finally arrived at Boston, where they were treated with great ceremony. They were exhibited at the state-house and at Faneuil (*Fan'-nil*) Hall. To please the people, they even performed a war-dance on the common—such as is represented at page 54. Among them was the famous chief Black Hawk.

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7. What of Osceola? 8. Describe the war. What of the Everglades?  
9. What of Colonel Taylor? Where was a battle fought? What of peace.  
10. What of Arkansas? Michigan? A party of Indian chiefs? 11. What of the Indians at Boston?

CHAPTER LXXXI.—THE UNITED STATES—  
CONTINUED.*Van Buren's Administration.*

1. IN the fall of 1836, Martin Van Buren, who had been vice-president with Jackson, was elected president. He entered upon the office on the 4th of March, 1837, and at once called an extra session of Congress, because, as he said, "great and weighty matters claimed their consideration."

2. These referred to the misfortunes which several late measures of the government had brought upon the country. Great numbers of business men were bankrupt; in New Orleans, merchants owed millions of dollars more than they could pay; in other large cities, the suffering was equally severe. But, more than this, the United States treasury itself could not pay its debts.

3. Congress met, and the people expected them to provide a remedy for the existing state of things; but they could do nothing, though they remained in session for six months. The panic continued for several years, and the country did not recover from its effects till 1842.

4. In 1837, a large number of Canadians, who were dissatisfied with the British government, attempted to gain their independence, and many Americans, living on the border, aided them. Van Buren issued a proclama-

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CHAPTER LXXXI.—1. What of Van Buren? What did he at once do? 2. What was the state of the country? Of the treasury? 3. What did Congress do? When did the country recover? 4. Describe the Canadian rebellion.

tion to the latter, and sent General Wool against them. The Americans then laid down their arms and dispersed.

5. A dispute, which had existed for thirty years, between the state of Maine and the adjoining English province of New Brunswick, relative to their boundary line, now became very threatening, and soldiers were called out on both sides.

6. Van Buren sent General Scott to the scene of the quarrel, and the latter managed the matter so prudently that both parties consented to abandon hostilities. The boundary was soon after settled by an agreement known as the Ash'-bur-ton treaty, which was signed at Washington in the summer of 1842.

7. During Van Buren's administration, James Smith'-son, of London, left five hundred thousand dollars, in his will, to Congress, for the purpose of founding the "Smithsonian Institution," for the diffusion of knowledge among men. Some years after, an edifice was built at Washington to carry out this generous design.

8. At this time, an Exploring Expedition, comprising six vessels, was sent on a voyage of discovery. The squadron returned four years afterward, having sailed round the world. The officers brought back with them many curious and wonderful things, among them a collection of living foreign plants and animals, and a can'-ni-bal from an island in the Pacific, who had helped to kill and eat the sailors of a Massachusetts brig!

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5. What of a quarrel relative to a boundary line? 6. How was the affair arranged? What of a treaty? 7. Relate how the Smithsonian Institution was founded. 8. What of an exploring expedition? What did the officers bring back?



SCENE IN TEXAS.

## CHAPTER LXXXII.—THE UNITED STATES— CONTINUED.

### *Harrison's Death.—Tyler's Administration.*

1. It was now the fall of 1840, the time for electing another president. The country was in a most wretched condition, and this was attributed to the system of government which Jackson had introduced, and which Van Buren had followed. A large majority of the people were determined that the new president should be a very different man.

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CHAPTER LXXXII.—1. What was the condition of the country? To what was this attributed? What were the people determined upon?



2. So they elected William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, of whose battles in the north-west I have already spoken. He had been opposed to the policy of Jackson and Van Buren. John Tyler, of Virginia, was elected vice-president.

3. President Harrison, however, died precisely one month after his inauguration, and John Tyler succeeded him in his office. He began by vetoing, or refusing to sign, several bills which Congress had passed, whereupon all the members of his cabinet but one resigned, and those who had been his friends abandoned him.

4. In 1842, a new tariff was passed by Congress, which, it was hoped, would restore the country to prosperity. To a certain degree, it did so, and trade and commerce revived under its influence.

5. On the 17th of June, 1843, the completion of Bunker's Hill Monument, the corner-stone of which Lafayette had laid, was celebrated at Charlestown. On this occasion Daniel Webster delivered one of the most splendid orations ever pronounced. In 1845, an important treaty was made with Chi'-na.

6. Florida and Tex'-as became states in the year 1845. The latter country had belonged to Mexico, but, being settled by large numbers of Americans, declared its independence, which was acknowledged by the United States, France, and England. Texas was then annexed, the president signing the bill which made it a state, four days before giving up his office.

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2. What of William H. Harrison? Who were chosen president and vice-president? 3. What soon happened? What of Tyler's administration? What did he begin by doing? 4. What of a new tariff? 5. What of a ceremony at Bunker's Hill? 6. What new states were now admitted? What of the history of Texas?





THE CITY OF MEXICO.

CHAPTER LXXXIII.—THE UNITED STATES—  
CONTINUED.*Polk's Administration.*

1. As John Tyler, who had been elected by the Whig party, was very unpopular, the Democratic party now succeeded in choosing their candidates for the presidency. Though Henry Clay was put forward by the Whigs, James K. Polk, of Tennessee, was elected, and was inaugurated March 4th, 1845. I'-o-wa was admitted to the Union as a state soon after.

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CHAPTER LXXXIII.—1. Why did the Democratic party now succeed in electing their candidate? Who was the Whig candidate? Who was elected? What of Iowa?

2. We now come to the Mexican war. The origin of this may be given in a very few words. Texas, which Mexico considered as still belonging to herself, and whose independence she had never acknowledged, had been taken by the United States. The Mexican government was, therefore, highly indignant, and threatened to make war upon Texas.

3. The president, knowing that this feeling existed, sent a number of vessels-of-war to the Gulf of Mexico, and directed General Zach'-a-ry Taylor, who commanded the American troops in that quarter, to march to Texas, and station himself near the Mexican border.

4. General Taylor, in obeying this order, encamped upon land claimed by both Texas and Mexico. The Mexicans declared, therefore, that he had actually invaded their territory, and, a few days after, attacked a party of sixty American dragoons, killed sixteen of them, and took the rest prisoners.

5. On the 8th of May, Taylor, with two thousand three hundred men, met six thousand Mexicans near Pa'-lo Al'-to. After a five hours' fight, the latter were driven away, while the Americans encamped upon the field. Another battle was fought the next day near Re-sa'-ca de la Pal'-ma. After a fierce contest, the Mexicans fled in confusion, leaving their guns and their stores behind them.

6. Congress now placed ten million dollars in the hands of the president, to urge on the war against the Mexicans. Several of their strongholds now fell into

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2. What was the origin of the Mexican war? 3. What did the president do? What order did he give General Taylor? 4. What did Taylor do? What ensued? 5. Describe the battle of Palo Alto. What battle followed?

the possession of the Americans. Mat-a-mo'-ras and Mon-te-rey' were taken by Taylor; Sal-til'-lo was occupied by General Worth; Vic-to'-ria by General Pat'ter-son; Tam-pi'-co (*pee-co*) by Commodore Perry; and San'-ta Fe' by General Har'-ney.

7. In the mean time, Captain Fre-mont', who had a small band under his command in Cal-i-for'-nia, defeated the Mexicans in that country so often, that he declared it independent of Mexico as early as the 4th of July! A month later, California, where no one as yet suspected the existence of gold, was in the hands of the Americans.

8. In February, 1847, Taylor, with less than five thousand men, was attacked at Bue'-na Vis'-ta by twenty thousand Mexicans, under San'-ta An'-na, the Mexican president. A terrible battle followed, which lasted the entire day. The Mexicans fled toward night, with a loss of two thousand men.

9. General Scott, with twelve thousand men, now attacked the fortress of Ve'-ra Cruz, on the Gulf of Mexico. For four days the town was stormed with shot and shells, while the castle of San Ju'-an and the batteries returned the fire with vigor. At last the governor surrendered, and the American flag waved over the battlements of the city on the 26th of March.

10. General Scott now started upon a march of two hundred miles to the city of Mexico. The road was rugged and dangerous, and defended by formidable forts. A dreadful battle was fought at Cer'-ro Gor'-do, in which one thousand Mexicans were killed and three thousand

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6. What of the action of Congress? What Mexican fortresses were taken, and by whom? 7. What of Captain Fremont in California? 8. Describe the battle of Buena Vista. 9. Describe the siege of Vera Cruz.

taken prisoners; they also lost fifty cannon, five thousand muskets, and all their powder and ball!

11. The American army went on, taking fort after fort, and, on the 18th of August, came in sight of the city of Mexico. It was defended by thirty thousand of the best Mexican troops, while General Scott's army did not number eleven thousand men. After carrying all the forts, in the face of a tremendous fire, our troops forced the gates, the officers of government fled, and the city was in the hands of General Scott.

12. This event led to a treaty of peace, by which Mexico agreed to give up the disputed territory to Texas, and to cede the whole of Upper California and New Mexico to the United States—Congress agreeing to pay therefor the sum of fifteen millions of dollars.

13. During the Mexican war, a dispute arose between the United States and Great Britain, relative to the northern boundary of Or'-e-gon, an American territory in the north-east. Though it was generally feared that the difficulty would lead to war, yet a boundary was amicably agreed on, and a treaty signed on this basis in June, 1846.

14. In 1848, Wis-con'-sin was admitted to the Union as the thirtieth state. In the same year, John Quincy Adams died in the capitol at Washington. His dying words were, "This is the last of earth; I am content." In the fall, General Taylor, famous for his Mexican campaign, was elected president, and was inaugurated in March, 1849.

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10. Describe General Scott's march to Mexico. The battle of Cerro Gordo? 11. Describe the taking of the city of Mexico. 12. What of a treaty of peace? 13. What of the Oregon boundary dispute? 14. What state was now admitted? What of the death of John Quincy Adams? Who was now elected president?



CALIFORNIA IN 1849.

## CHAPTER LXXXIV.—THE UNITED STATES— CONTINUED.

*Taylor's Administration and Death.—Fillmore's Administration.*

1. At the time of Taylor's inauguration, extraordinary events were transpiring upon our Pacific coast, in the territory lately obtained from Mexico. Gold, in large quantities, had been found near the river Sac-ra-men'-to, in California, and thousands of adventurers were flocking to the spot from all quarters of the world.

2. New gold mines were constantly discovered, and, as crowds of fortune-hunters were continually pouring

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CHAPTER LXXXIV.—1. What was going on, at this period, in California?

in, cities, towns, and villages, sprang up rapidly all over the country. The growth of San Fran-cis'-co was almost without precedent; and California now yields more than eighty million dollars in gold every year.

3. When the population of the territory was sufficiently large, the inhabitants applied for admission as a state. Congress, after a long and exciting debate, passed a bill to that effect. President Taylor did not live to sign it, however; he died on the 9th of July, 1850, and Mil'-lard Fill'-more, the vice-president, succeeded him.

4. On the 4th of July, 1851, Mr. Fillmore laid the corner-stone of a building, or, rather, a series of buildings, to be added to the capitol at Washington—as that edifice was no longer large enough for the business transacted within it. You will find an engraving representing the capitol, as it appears in its finished state, at page 221.

5. In December of this year, Kos'-suth, who had been governor of Hun'-ga-ry, in Europe, arrived in America. Having fought unsuccessfully for the liberty of his country, against the tyranny of the Austrian government, he had been kept for a length of time in prison. When he was released, he visited the United States, and was everywhere received with enthusiasm.

6. During the year 1852, two of the greatest men that the United States have produced, died at a good old age—Henry Clay, at the age of seventy-five years, and Daniel

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2. What of the growth of the country? Of San Francisco? What sum does California annually yield? 3. What of the admission of California? What of the death of Taylor? Who succeeded him? 4. What occurred on the 4th of July, 1851? 5. What of Kossuth? His reception? 6. What of Clay and Webster?



Webster, at the age of seventy. They have left, in their works and their example, a priceless legacy to their countrymen.

7. Difficulties arose during this year with Great Britain, respecting the fisheries along the coast of No'-va Scotia (*Sco'-sha*) and New-found'-land. Our fishermen were accused of casting their nets nearer the shore than allowed by the laws, and two English war-steamers were sent to the spot. The matter was arranged, however, without resorting to violence.

8. Toward the close of Mr. Fillmore's term, an expedition was sent to Ja-pan', an empire of islands near the coast of China. The Ja-pan-ese' are a singular people, and for centuries have remained shut up in their dominions, never visiting other countries, and rarely allowing foreigners to visit them.

9. The object of the expedition was to open intercourse with the Japanese, and promote a trade that should be of benefit both to them and the United States. This object was fully attained, and, in 1860, the first embassy that ever left this strange country was sent to Washington.

10. It consisted of seventy persons, who were conveyed to America in the steamer Pow-hat'-tan. They visited Washington, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New York, where they received every attention and a large number of valuable presents. After spending two months in the country, they embarked, to return to Japan, on the steam-frigate Niagara.

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7. What of difficulties respecting fisheries? 8. What expedition was now sent out? What of the Japanese? 9. What was the object of the expedition? What occurred in 1860? 10. Describe the tour of the embassy in the United States.





SUSPENSION BRIDGE AT NIAGARA.

## CHAPTER LXXXV.—THE UNITED STATES— CONTINUED.

### *Pierce's Administration.*

1. FRANK'-LIN PIERCE, of New Hampshire, succeeded Mr. Fillmore as president, in March, 1853. I dare say that some of you are already old enough to remember the events of his administration.

2. During the four years of his presidency, the United States had trouble with no less than six different govern-

ments. Though these disputes were all amicably settled, it is proper that I should briefly mention them.

3. In the first place, Mexico and New Mexico (the latter having become an American territory) both claimed a fertile tract of land, called the Valley of Me-sil'-la. Santa Anna, the Mexican president, invaded this tract, but soon after consented to give it up to the United States.

4. Secondly, Austria was indignant at the proceedings of Captain In'-gra-ham, an American naval officer, in the port of Smyr'-na. It happened that a Hungarian, named Martin Kosz'-ta, who had settled in America, and was now in Smyrna on business, was claimed there by the Austrian consul as a rebel and a fugitive, and taken on board an Austrian ship. Captain Ingraham also claimed him as an American citizen, and demanded his release.

5. As he was not given up, Ingraham put his vessel in readiness to fight, whereupon the Austrians sent Koszta ashore, to await the action of the Austrian and American governments. He was soon after released and sent back to this country.

6. Thirdly, the Spanish government in Cuba, thinking they saw something strange in the proceedings of an American steamer, named the Black Warrior, in the port of Ha-van'-a, seized her, and declared her their own property. They were soon obliged to give her up, however, the matter having been settled at Ma-drid'.

7. Fourthly, the French government, not liking the opinions of Mr. Soulé (*Soo'-lay*), the American minister

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3. Relate the difficulty with Mexico. 4, 5. What of the difficulty with Austria about Martin Koszta? 6. What of the affair of the Black Warrior?

at Madrid, would not let him cross the territory of France, on his return to Spain after a short visit to England. Finally, however, on his promise that he would not stop by the way, he was permitted to go.

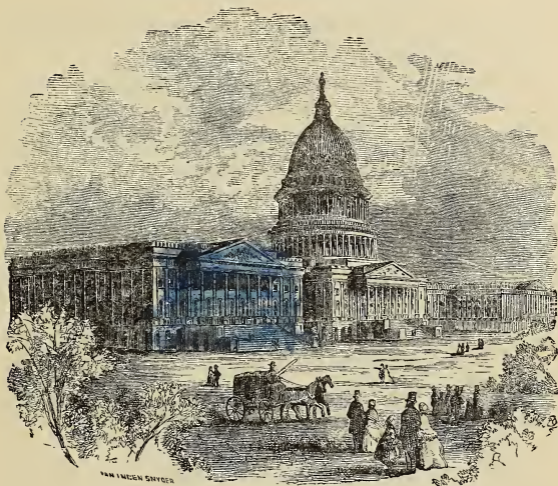
8. Fifthly, Nic-a-ra'-gua, a little republic of Central America, was invaded by an American adventurer named Walk'-er, with a few hundred followers. They obtained a momentary possession of the country, but were afterward driven out. Walker repeated the attempt two years later, but he and his men were glad to surrender to a vessel of the United States navy, for otherwise they would all have been killed.

9. Sixthly, Great Britain, being at war with Russia, attempted to obtain soldiers on American soil, through her minister at Washington, and her consuls in various ports. This was in violation of a treaty, and as England would not recall her minister and consuls, they were sent home by the president. The English people were angry for a time, but, as they were clearly in the wrong, they could not complain.

10. On the 8th of March, 1855, a locomotive and train of cars passed, for the first time, over the great Suspension Bridge at Niagara. This remarkable construction is eight hundred feet long, and two hundred and sixty feet above the water. It has two stories—a carriage way first, and railway tracks twenty-eight feet above. The cost of building it was half a million of dollars.

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7. What of Mr. Soulé in France? 8. What of Walker and his men in Nicaragua? 9. What of the difficulty with England relative to recruiting soldiers? 10. What occurred in March, 1855? Describe the Suspension Bridge at Niagara.



THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON.

## CHAPTER LXXXVI.—THE UNITED STATES— CONTINUED.

### *Buchanan's Administration.*

1. JAMES BU-CHAN'-AN, of Pennsylvania, who had previously been American minister to Great Britain, became president in March, 1857. The opposing candidate was John C. Fre-mont'.

2. I must now tell you about Kan'-sas, of which you have perhaps heard your fathers and elder brothers talk. Kansas was one of the north-western territories, and, at this time, desired to be admitted to the Union as a state. Congress had lately made a law, permitting each terri-

tory to decide for itself, before its admission, whether it would be a slave state or a free state.

3. Now the southern states naturally wished Kansas to be a slave state, while the northern states as naturally wished it to be free. Both, therefore, sent emigrants to settle there, and, when the time should come, to vote for or against slavery. These people, whose opinions and feelings were so different, soon quarrelled, and, for a time, there was much bad feeling in the territory.

4. When the presidential election was over, in 1856, peace was partially restored. A convention of delegates from the various parts of Kansas then met at a place called Le-comp'-ton, to make a constitution for the future state. They declared slavery authorized within its limits. But in January, 1858, the people rejected this constitution by a large majority.

5. Notwithstanding this vote, the president, Mr. Buchanan, urged Congress to admit Kansas as a slave state, in accordance with the Lecompton constitution. This Congress refused to do, and Kansas remained a territory until the year 1861, when it was admitted as the thirty-fourth state.

6. There is a territory in the north-west, called U'-tah. This is occupied principally by people who are Mor'-mons, who claim that they have had a new revelation. The *Book of Mormon* is their Bible, and they practise polygamy. Brigham Young, himself a Mormon, was ap-

2. What of Kansas? What law had Congress made? 3. What of the northern and southern states? What was the consequence? 4. What of peace? A convention? What did this body do? What did the people do afterward? 5. What did Mr. Buchanan urge? Did Congress assent? What is the present condition of Kansas?





SALT LAKE CITY.

pointed governor of U'-tah by President Fillmore. The Mormons first dwelt in Illinois, but removed to U'-tah in 1848.

7. Upon a beautiful plain among the mountains, and near a lake, they have built a city, which they call Salt Lake City. The inhabitants, of whom there are now nearly one hundred and fifty thousand, were accused, in 1857, of resisting the United States officers, and Mr. Buchanan sent an army against them, to put a new governor in the place of Brigham Young. There was no fighting, however, and every thing was amicably arranged.

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6. What of Utab? The Mormons? Brigham Young? Illinois? 7. What of their city? How many inhabitants are there? What happened in 1857?

8. In 1858, an electric telegraph wire, or cable, was laid in the bed of the Atlantic Ocean, between Ireland and Newfoundland. After transmitting several messages, it ceased to work. In 1866, another attempt was made, which resulted in a complete success.

9. In the year 1858, Min-ne-so'-ta was admitted as a state, and in 1859, Or'-e-gon. They are the thirty-second and thirty-third states. In 1859, the house and tomb of Washington came into the possession of the ladies of the Mount Vernon Association, who collected in the various states, and paid over to the owner, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars.

10. In 1860, the Prince of Wales, who will, one day, if he lives, be king of England, visited the British possessions in America and the United States. He was everywhere received with the greatest cordiality and enthusiasm, by the descendants of those that rebelled against his ancestors.

11. We now come to the saddest period of American history—that of the *secession* of certain of the southern states. This, as you are probably all of you old enough to know, led to a war between the Northern and the Southern States, which lasted four years.

12. In the spring of 1860, Abraham Lincoln was proposed for the presidency by those opposed to the spread of slavery into the territories, and in the autumn he was elected. The vote in the two sections of the country was almost unanimous—in the North for, and in the South against him.

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8. What can you say of the Atlantic telegraph? 9. What two states were now admitted? What of Mount Vernon? 10. What of the Prince of Wales? 11. What of secession? 12. The presidential election?



CHAPTER LXXXVII.—THE UNITED STATES—  
CONTINUED.*Buchanan's Administration—Concluded.*

1. As soon as Mr. Lincoln was elected, and four months before he became president, the southern states proceeded to carry out certain threats which they had made—namely, that they would *secede from*, or leave, the Union, in case Mr. Lincoln was elected. Few persons in the north believed them to be in earnest.

2. The leaders in this movement were for the most part large slaveholders. They taught the people that slavery was a necessity with them, and that they would be better off when separated from the north.

3. They believed that as long as Buchanan was president they had nothing to fear; for he was understood to maintain that the United States had no power to coerce a state. The most important places in his cabinet were occupied by men holding similar views.

4. At this calamitous juncture, the troops composing the small army of the United States were chiefly stationed on the western and south-western frontier; most of the ships of the navy were absent in distant seas; the treasury was almost bankrupt; and the credit of the country very low.

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CHAPTER LXXXVII.—1. What did the southern states now do? What threat had they made? 2. Who were the leaders? What did they teach the people? 3. What did Buchanan maintain? His cabinet? 4. What was the condition of the army, the navy and the treasury at this time.

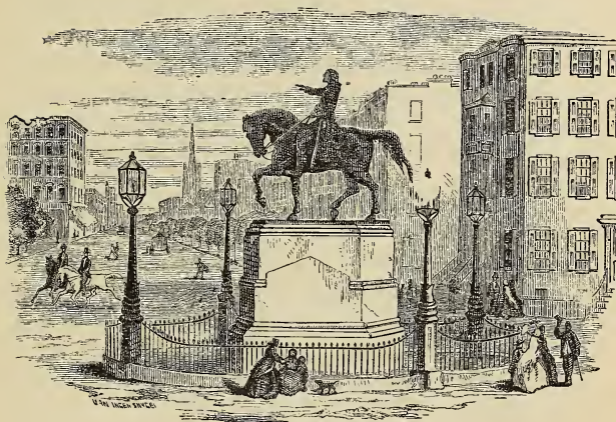
5. Then, on the 20th of December, 1860, the legislature of South Carolina passed what is called an *ordinance of secession*, that is, it declared that the union between South Carolina and the United States was dissolved. In a few months ten states had followed the example, and seceded.

6. The various forts in these states belonging to the general government, with two or three exceptions, were at once seized by the States in which they were situated; vessels lying in their ports and belonging to northern owners were taken possession of; garrisons were surprised and captured; and steamboats descending the Mississippi River were fired upon.

7. So, when Abraham Lincoln became president, in March, 1861, he found one-third of the country ready to take arms against him. No wonder that he prayed daily for guidance amid the trials and difficulties which surrounded him!

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5. What occurred in December? What does secession mean? What of other states? 6. What now took place? 7. What did Abraham Lincoln find on becoming president?



UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

## CHAPTER LXXXVIII.—THE UNITED STATES— CONTINUED.

### *Lincoln's Administration.*

1. THE new president denied, in his inaugural address, that the constitution gave to the states the right of secession, and he said that he believed it his duty to recover the forts, mints, and arsenals, that had been seized, and to bring the people of the seceded states back to their places in the Union.

2. The attention of the whole country was now drawn to the condition of Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor.

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CHAPTER LXXXVIII —1. What of the new president's opinions? 2  
What of Fort Sumter? How was it garrisoned?

This was one of the few forts in the South that had not been seized, and was garrisoned by seventy men, under the command of Major Anderson.

3. During the three months previous, the South Carolinians had been building batteries and placing cannon around the fort, in order to drive out the garrison. The gallant little band of seventy, though surrounded by seven thousand enemies, and already pressed by hunger, resolutely refused to surrender.

4. In January, 1861, the Federal government had sent a steamer called the "Star of the West," laden with provisions, to their relief, but she had been fired upon and driven back. In April, an effort was made to throw both men and munitions into the fort, and the Confederates, hearing of the approach of the fleet, opened a heavy fire upon Sumter.

5. The combat was kept up without result all day and night. The next day the wood-work of Fort Sumter was set on fire by the shells from the Confederate batteries. The men had no sleep, and ate while working their guns. Their quarters were on fire, and they had to cover their faces with wet cloths. Their guns were dismounted, the walls crumbled about them, their eyes were blinded with smoke.

6. At last, they accepted the offer made them by the Confederate commander, saluted their flag, and marched out to the tune of Yankee Doodle! This was on the 14th of April, 1861. Every man in the garrison had been fighting against one hundred assailants—seventy against seven thousand!

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3. What had been previously done? 4. What attempt to relieve the fort was made in January? In April? 5, 6. Describe the bombardment.

7. This event roused the whole north, and the president at once called for 75,000 men. War meetings were held in every city, one of the most important taking place in Union Square, New York. Nothing was thought of but raising and equipping soldiers, building gunboats, forging cannon, and manufacturing muskets. As soon as a regiment was ready, it was sent to Washington, where an attack was apprehended.

8. Meanwhile the seceded states had formed a constitution and government under the name and style of The Confederate States of America, Jefferson Davis being chosen president. The Confederate capital was Richmond, Virginia, about 130 miles south of Washington, and it was thought that the best way of defending Washington was to attack that city. In July, therefore, an army of 50,000 men advanced against it.

9. The hostile forces met near a stream called Bull Run, on the 21st of July. None of you need to be told how disastrous this battle was to the Union arms. The United States' troops were seized with a panic after five hours' fighting, and retreated upon Washington.

10. This certainly seemed a calamity; but it aroused the north to more energetic action. It showed the people that the war was a serious matter, and that the Confederates were in earnest. So the work of enlisting soldiers, building ships, and forging cannon went on faster than before.

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7. What of the effect upon the country? 8. What of a new government? What of Richmond? What was done in July? 9. Describe the battle of Bull Run. 10. What were the consequences?



NEW ORLEANS.

## CHAPTER LXXXIX.—THE UNITED STATES— CONTINUED.

### *Lincoln's Administration—Continued.*

1. THE Federal Congress met in extra session on the 4th of July, 1861, and proceeded at once to business. The president was authorized to call out half a million soldiers, and five hundred millions of dollars were placed at the disposal of the government.

2. I have not space to tell you of all the events of this terrible struggle. The next important battle took place on the 15th of February, 1862, when Fort Donelson, on

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CHAPTER LXXXIX.—1. What did Congress do? 2. What of the next important battle?

the Cumberland River, in Tennessee, was taken, with 15,000 prisoners, by the Union forces under General Grant.

3. This great victory forced the Confederates to abandon Columbus, on the Mississippi, and Nashville, the capital of Tennessee. New Orleans was taken by a fleet under Farragut, and occupied by an army under General Butler, in the following April.

4. But equal success did not attend the Federal arms in all quarters during the spring of 1862. The army of the Potomac had now become a large and well-disciplined force, and in the spring of 1862, under the command of General McClellan, entered on a campaign for the capture of Richmond. It failed in this, but made a masterly retreat back to its gunboats on the James River, having inflicted and suffered much loss.

5. In August, the Confederates, seeing that Richmond was no longer in danger, determined to invade the north, and, if possible, capture Washington. They crossed into Maryland, and were met at Antietam by the army of the Potomac: here a bloody battle was fought, and a victory won, though at great cost, by the Union troops.

6. One by one the Confederates' strongholds on the Mississippi were abandoned or captured, and they soon held but two points upon the river; and if these could be taken, the Southern Confederacy would be cut in two, and steamers and flat-boats could begin their trips again from New Orleans to Cincinnati.

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3. What were the results? New Orleans? Farragut? 4. What of the army of the Potomac? The campaign against Richmond? 5. What did the Confederates do in August? What followed? 6. What of the Mississippi River?



7. The winter of 1862 and the spring of 1863 were times of trial for the Unionists, and few successes came to cheer them. The Army of the Potomac was defeated at Fred'-er-icks-burg, and again at Chan'-cel-lors-ville, in Virginia; and General Lee again invaded the north, in July. The hostile forces met at Gettysburg, in Pennsylvania, and the Union arms won a signal victory.

8. On the Union side, General Burnside was in command in the first of these battles, which was fought December 13th, 1862; General Hooker in the second, fought May 2d, 3d, and 4th, 1863; and General Meade in the third, fought July 3d, 1863.

9. This month was a fortunate one for the Unionists in the west as well as the east. On the 4th of July, General Grant entered Vicksburg, after one of the most brilliant campaigns of modern times, taking nearly 50,000 prisoners and 300 guns. Immediately afterwards, Port Hudson surrendered to General Banks. The Mississippi was now open, after having been nearly three years closed.

10. Another brilliant Union success, at Chat-ta-noo'-ga, in East Tennessee, in the autumn, enabled the northern people to wait through the winter of 1863-64 without impatience. General Grant was now placed in command of all the Federal armies, and several months were spent in re-organizing the veteran troops and drilling the new recruits, in preparation for what would prove, it was hoped, the decisive struggle.

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7. The winter of 1862? What three battles were now fought? 8. What three generals were in command? 9. What took place at Vicksburg? At Port Hudson? 10. At Chattanooga? How was the winter of 1863-1864 spent?

CHAPTER XC.—THE UNITED STATES—  
CONTINUED.*Lincoln's Administration—Continued.*

1. It was not until the beginning of May, 1864, that operations against the South were resumed in good earnest. The United States forces were collected in two principal armies—one at Chattanooga, under General Sherman, the other on the Rap'-id-an, in Virginia, under General Meade.

2. These two armies, though widely separated, and pursuing different objects, were intended mutually to assist each other. General Sherman's object was to move through a rocky and difficult country to At-lan'-ta, a great workshop and railroad centre in Georgia; in this he was opposed by an army under General Johnston.

3. General Meade's object was likewise to move southward, to capture Richmond, the Confederate capital, and, if possible, destroy the army opposing him, led by General Lee. General Grant remained with General Meade's army,—that of the Potomac,—directing its movements in person, and those of Sherman's army, when necessary, by telegraph. Both of these armies moved at the same time.

4. Grant's army crossed the Rapidan on the 3d of May, and was at once attacked with great ardor by Lee. The terrible battle of the Wild'-er-ness ensued on the 5th

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CHAPTER XC.—1. When were operations resumed? What of the two armies? 2. Their objects? What was the purpose of Sherman's army? By what was it opposed? 3. The purpose of the Army of the Potomac? Who opposed it? General Grant?

and 6th, each side losing heavily, and the Confederates falling back.

5. Grant continued his advance on Richmond, avoiding the defences which the Confederates had thrown up in their front, and seeking to go round, or flank, them. The battle of Spott-syl-va'-ni-a was fought on the 10th, the Unionists gaining some advantages, and the Southerners falling back.

6. Again Grant advanced, seeking to flank the Confederates on the left, crossing stream after stream, and striving to get between Lee and Richmond. Under some circumstances this would have been dangerous; for if Grant's army had thus become able to march unopposed upon Richmond, Lee's army would have been equally able to march, without opposition, upon Washington.

7. This, however, General Grant saw General Lee could not do. The distance was too great, the railroads were destroyed, and the Confederates had insufficient transportation. Six times did Grant thus seek to flank his adversary, but, though forcing him constantly southward, he always found him in his front in his new position.

8. These battles were dreadfully destructive of human life, and, at times, more so to the Unionists than to the Confederates. But Grant could afford the loss better than Lee; Grant expected re-enforcements, Lee expected none; for, to collect this last army, the South had pressed into their service all their able-bodied men.

9. The Army of the Potomac arrived in the vicinity

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4. How did Grant's army move? What of a terrible battle? 5. What followed? What of another battle? 6. How did Grant advance? Why might this have been dangerous? 7. Why was it not? 8. What of the loss of life? To whom was this advantageous, and why? 9. What took place in June? Was this successful? What was then done?

of Richmond toward the middle of June, and an assault was at once made upon the works defending Petersburg—a city a few miles distant. This was unsuccessful, and the army prepared to lay siege to it, and to cut off its supplies from the south. Petersburg was the key to Richmond; indeed, in a military sense, was the same thing as Richmond.

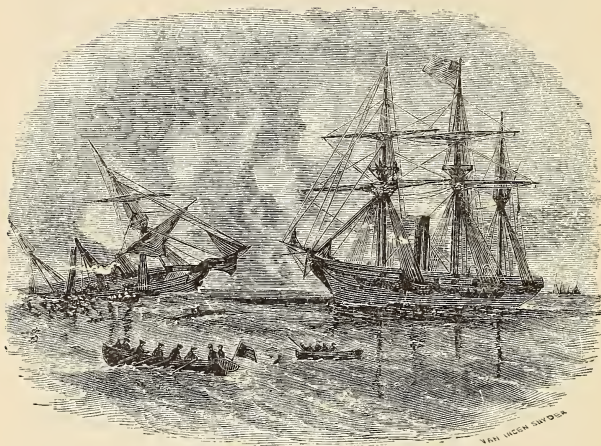
10. The Federal army remained in this position many months. In July, a portion of the men composing it were hastily sent to Washington, to repel a raid upon that city, which the Confederates were making in hopes to force Grant to relax his hold upon Petersburg. In August and September a line of railroad, south of Petersburg, of great value to the South, was seized and held by the Unionists.

11. To prevent any further attacks upon Washington by forces approaching through the Valley of the Shenandoah, General Sheridan was sent thither to watch and fight a hostile force under General Ewell. In a few weeks Sheridan defeated or captured 20,000 men, taking all their cannon and ammunition.

12. Grant had now done all that he could hope to do this year, and waited for the time when Sherman could re-enforce him. We return, therefore, to the army which left Chattanooga as Grant crossed the Rapidan. You may think it strange that an army in Georgia, marching southward, could ever aid an army in Virginia, and so all thought at the time. But things which are strange are not impossible, and so it was found.

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10. What took place in July? In August and September? 11. What was General Sheridan sent to do, and how did he do it? 12. What did Grant now wait for?



THE KEARSARGE SINKING THE ALABAMA.

## CHAPTER XCI.—THE UNITED STATES— CONTINUED.

### *Lincoln's Administration—Concluded.*

1. BEFORE returning to Sherman's army, I must speak of an event which happened at sea in the month of June of this year. Some English people had furnished the Confederates with a war-steamer, named the Alabama, which sailed about the ocean, burning Northern merchant-ships and doing great damage to the commerce of the country.

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CHAPTER XCI.—1. What of an event which took place at sea? What was the Alabama?

2. The United States had sent several vessels in pursuit of this craft, and on the 19th of June the Ke'-arsarge fell in with her off the coast of France. The Kearsarge sent the Alabama to the bottom in precisely one hour. Large crowds of people watched the fight from the shore.

3. But this had not happened when Sherman's army, early in May, started for Atlanta. I have not the space for the details of this wonderful march,—through gorges and defiles, over mountains, across rivers, fighting the foe here, flanking him there, advancing steadily on, rebuilding the railroad and telegraph in the rear as they went.

4. The people of the South made such a clamor at the constant retreats of their army that General Johnston was removed from the command, and General Hood appointed in his place. This general lost 20,000 men in unsuccessful assaults in ten days, and Sherman entered Atlanta on the 1st of September.

5. The Union army was now at Atlanta, in the heart of a hostile country, dependent for all its food and ammunition upon a single line of railroad. General Hood seized the opportunity, marched north, and, cutting the line of railroad, hoped to force the Unionists home again, to avoid starvation.

6. When General Hood started upon this project with

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2. What had been done in regard to this? Describe what happened on the 19th of June. 3. What of Sherman's march? 4. What of a change of the Southern generals? What followed? 5. What of General Hood?

his army, General Sherman seemed to be very much embarrassed; but, in reality, he was greatly delighted: he knew that General Grant had put General Thomas in condition to meet and vanquish General Hood, and that he himself was free to attempt another and totally different enterprise.

7. On and on went General Hood, and at last laid siege to Nashville, to which place the army of General Thomas had retreated. When the proper time came, the latter general sallied forth, attacked Hood, and totally overthrew him. Many of his men were killed, wounded, and taken prisoners, and all their artillery was captured.

8. About this time Abraham Lincoln was re-elected President of the United States, and Andrew Johnson, a Southern man of humble origin, and a firm, devoted, and consistent Unionist, was made Vice-President.

9. General Sherman now started from Atlanta upon the wonderful march which so startled the entire world, and at the close of which he expected to be in a position to assist General Grant in Virginia. He marched south-east, into the heart of a hostile country, having severed all connection with his own base of supplies.

10. His men lived upon the country through which they passed. They destroyed railroads, bridges, ammunition, provisions; they freed slaves; they replaced their broken-down horses by fresh ones, and, arriving upon the Atlantic coast in excellent fighting trim, they

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6. What did he do? Was General Sherman pleased, and why? 7. Describe Hood's movement, and what came of it. 8. What of the presidential election? 9, 10. Describe the march of Sherman's army.



took a powerful fort defending the city of Savannah, and then took the city itself.

11. Here, for a brief period the Federal army paused for repose and to obtain a new outfit of clothing. In the spring of 1865 they started again, pushing due north. The country was deluged by the early freshets, and the men waded and swam as well as marched. They cut roads through the forests, and built bridges over the swamps and swollen streams.

12. On they went, doing great damage to the State of South Carolina, through which they passed. The garrison of Charleston withdrew, and the Union forces in the harbor took possession. From South Carolina, Sherman advanced into North Carolina; and here he began to hear news from Grant.

13. Fort Fisher, a work of tremendous strength, defending the approaches to the city of Wilmington, had fallen before the attacks of a Union naval and land force. Sherman marched still farther north, and, on reaching Raleigh, heard of the fall of Richmond.

14. Grant, strengthened as he was by Sherman's approaching army, had attacked and defeated Lee, and had forced him to surrender what remained of his army. Richmond had fallen, the Confederate leaders had fled, and peace was already restored to a large part of the territory that was so lately ravaged by war.

15. A terrible event, however, had, in the mean time,

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11, 12. How and when was the march resumed? Describe it. 13. What of Fort Fisher? 14. What of Grant and Lee? The consequence of Lee's defeat? 15. What terrible event now happened? The feeling in the South?

*J. R. [unclear]*

happened. Abraham Lincoln had perished by assassination, and the whole people of the Northern States were plunged into the profoundest grief. Even the Southern States mourned his loss, for they had learned to believe that he bore them no ill-will, and would be glad to be their friend, if they would but lay down their arms.

16. In a very few weeks the whole country was at peace. The work of reconstruction, of repairing the waste of war, of setting the wheels of industry in motion again, began. Andrew Johnson succeeded Abraham Lincoln, and the whole people united to strengthen his hands for the arduous task.

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16. What did the people now set about doing? Andrew Johnson?

CHAPTER XCII.—THE UNITED STATES—  
CONTINUED.*Johnson's Administration.*

1. THE task of Andrew Johnson, as I have said, was an arduous one. Four years of civil war had produced great confusion in public affairs; an immense debt had been incurred, and its payment was to be provided for; an enormous army was to be disbanded; four million freedmen were to be cared for; and all the scars and wounds of war were to be healed as speedily as possible.

2. One of the first acts of Congress was to pass an amendment to the Constitution, abolishing slavery; and as soon as three fourths of the States had accepted this amendment slavery ceased for ever within the limits of the United States. An announcement of the adoption of the amendment was made on the 18th of December, 1865, by the Secretary of State.

3. About the same time Congress passed a resolution "that the public debt must and ought to be paid, principal and interest." This debt was not far from twenty-seven hundred millions of dollars, a sum so large that we can hardly realize it; but at this date (1881) about one fourth of the sum has been paid.

4. Matters were going on very prosperously, when a quarrel broke out between Congress and the President.

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CHAPTER XCII.—1. What of the difficulties of Johnson's task? 2. What of an amendment to the Constitution? 3. What of the debt? What proportion of the debt has now been paid? 4. What of a quarrel between Congress and the President?

They differed in regard to the conditions under which the seceding States should be readmitted to the Union, Congress declaring that the President usurped its rights, and the President asserting that Congress, as it was then composed, was an illegal body.

5. At last, in February, 1868, Congress issued an order for the impeachment of the President, accusing him of "high crimes and misdemeanors." The trial of the case was long and tedious, but ended in the acquittal of the president.

6. In the same year (1868) another amendment to the Constitution was adopted. This made citizens of the negroes, most of whom had until lately been slaves, and forbade any State to make laws depriving any citizen of his civil rights. Two years after this, by the passage of another amendment, the negroes became voters.

7. Early in President Johnson's term of service what is known as the Atlantic cable, or telegraph wire, was laid between Ireland and Newfoundland, thus connecting Europe and America. As I have said, a similar attempt had been made in 1858, but that cable, though successfully laid, would not transmit messages. There are now several of these ocean cables, all working well.

8. In November, 1868, the presidential election took place, and the Republican candidates were elected; these were Ulysses S. Grant as president and Schuyler Colfax as vice-president, the candidates of the Democratic party having been Horatio Seymour and Frank P. Blair.

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5. What was done? The result? 6. What of other amendments? 7. The Atlantic cable? 8. Give the names of the candidates at the election of 1868, and the result.

CHAPTER XCIII.—THE UNITED STATES—  
CONTINUED.*Grant's Administration.*

1. GENERAL GRANT was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1869. Though a graduate of West Point, he was unknown to the country till the breaking out of the Civil War, and owed his election, of course, to his great abilities and successes as a soldier.

2. The Pacific Railroad, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by an uninterrupted line from New York to San Francisco, was completed in 1870.

3. A census of all the people living in the United States was taken during this year. When completed it showed that the total population of the country was a trifle over thirty-eight and a half millions.

4. You will remember what I told you about the two war-steamers, the *Kearsarge* and *Alabama*—how the *Alabama* was a Confederate vessel, built, equipped, and owned by English people, and how during the war she did great damage to American shipping. The United States were determined to hold England responsible for these losses.

5. Nations have often gone to war and thousands of lives have been destroyed for causes much less serious than this. But President Grant made a proposal to

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CHAPTER XCIII.—1. What of General Grant? 2. What is the Pacific Railroad? 3. Give the population of the United States in 1870. 4. What was the *Alabama*? What of a determination of the United States? 5. Might a war have resulted from this? What proposal was made, and by whom?

England that the dispute should be referred to the rulers of other nations for settlement.

6. England agreed to this proposal, and each country appointed its representatives, as did the governments which had been invited to make the decision. These met at Geneva in Switzerland in 1872, and, after long debates, it was decided that England must pay the United States the sum of fifteen millions of dollars. England kept her promise to abide by the decision of the court, and paid the money.

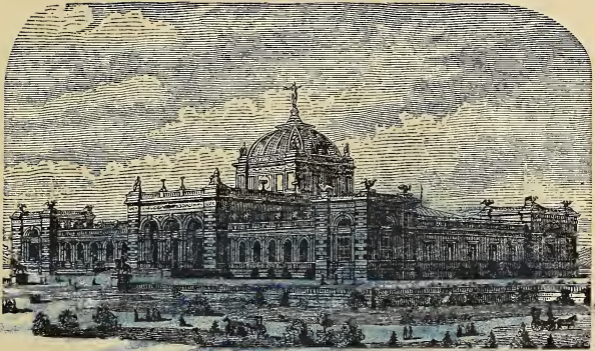
7. President Grant was again chosen president in November, 1872, Henry Wilson being chosen vice-president. The opposing candidates were Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown.

8. Soon after this the country was overtaken by a money panic, and a long period of distress followed. Many people who had thought themselves rich were now poor; lands, houses, property of all kinds, fell heavily in value, and hundreds of thousands of persons were thrown out of employment.

9. In the mean time a very interesting event was approaching—the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of American independence. The Declaration of Independence having been signed on the 4th of July, 1776, the 4th of July, 1876, was of course a very important date. It was decided that the celebration should take place in Philadelphia, and if you will look back to Chapter LI. you will see the reason for this decision.

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6. Describe the court of arbitration. Give its decision. 7. What of the election of 1872? Give the names of the candidates. 8. What soon followed the war? Describe the panic. 9. What interesting event was now approaching? What of the celebration?



MEMORIAL HALL—CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

10. Accordingly, an International Exposition, or World's Fair, was held in that city, in its beautiful Fairmount Park. All nations sent specimens of their most valuable productions, wares, manufactures, industries, trades, and arts; and, though the United States was the youngest of these nations, it was one of the most successful in the exhibition. A knowledge of its products was thus spread abroad, and a wider market for them was obtained.

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10. Describe the World's Fair of 1876.



CHAPTER XCIV.—THE UNITED STATES—  
CONTINUED.

*Hayes' Administration.*

1. THE Republican party had now governed the country for four presidential terms, or sixteen years. During the latter portion of this period several officers of the government had been unfaithful, and their conduct had caused great dissatisfaction. The presence of troops in the South was also the occasion for much bitter feeling.

2. In these circumstances a good many people thought that it would be well to have a change in the administration and choose a Democratic president. Samuel J. Tilden of New York, who had been a successful governor of that State, was made the Democratic candidate, while Rutherford B. Hayes, who had been three times governor of the State of Ohio, was made the Republican candidate.

3. The election took place in November, 1876, and it was quite generally believed the next day that Mr. Tilden had been chosen. But later returns made this doubtful, and soon it was evident that nobody knew who had been elected, the vote being so close that the ordinary methods of counting it would not satisfy all parties.

4. A long period—fully four months—of uncertainty and anxiety followed. Finally, however, to prevent civil war, which many believed imminent, Congress selected a body of men, who were called the Electoral Commission, to determine upon the manner of counting the vote.

5. The decision was made known only a day or two

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CHAPTER CXIV.—1. What had the Republican party done? Its officers? What of troops in the South? 2. What change was proposed? Who were the candidates? 3. Give the result of the election. 4. What followed? What did Congress do? 5. The result?

before the date upon which the new president must be inaugurated—the 4th of March. Mr. Hayes was declared elected, and he left his home in Ohio just in time to reach Washington at the appointed hour. William A. Wheeler of New York was elected vice-president.

6. Very soon after this General Grant left America to travel abroad. He visited nearly every place of importance in Europe, and was everywhere received with the highest honors by kings, queens, and princes. After this he went to Asia, and found that he was well known even in such distant lands as Hindoostan, China, and Japan. Before returning home he journeyed around the entire globe.

7. Little occurred during President Hayes' term of office that need be mentioned here. The United States troops in the Southern States were withdrawn, and the latter were left as free from Federal supervision as they had been before the war; and very soon it began to be evident that the period of distress through which the country was passing was drawing to its close.

8. Three years of unexampled harvests brought wealth to the farmers, and the spread of American manufactures in foreign countries added to the general prosperity. Not only was America now feeding the people of the Old World with enormous exports of breadstuffs, meat, cheese, etc., but she was sending them cotton goods, knives and forks, machinery, and many delicate and expensive fabrics.

9. On the first of January, 1879, the government "resumed specie payments"—that is, it was ready to

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6. Describe the travels of General Grant. 7. What of President Hayes' administration? 8. What of farmers and manufacturers? American exports? 9. What was done on January 1st, 1879? What is meant by resumption? The result?

give a gold dollar in exchange for a greenback dollar. But when people found that the gold was waiting for them, and that they only had to ask for it, they preferred to keep the greenbacks.

10. Immigration, which during the hard times had almost stopped, began to revive, and on certain days in 1880 larger numbers of well-to-do people from Ireland, England, Germany, Denmark, Sweden—farmers, mechanics, artisans—with their wives and children, were landed at New York than on any former occasion. The census taken in June of this year showed a total population of over fifty millions.

11. The presidential election of 1880 was a very spirited contest. Many members of the Republican party desired General Grant to be nominated again as their candidate, but the larger portion were opposed to this. James A. Garfield of Ohio, a senator from that State, was made the Republican candidate for president, with Chester A. Arthur of New York upon the ticket as vice-president. The Democratic candidates were General Winfield S. Hancock of Pennsylvania and William H. English of Indiana.

12. The election, which occurred on November 2d, was one of the most peaceable and orderly ever held. Garfield and Arthur were the successful candidates, and two days afterwards all traces of the contest had disappeared. The country seems now to be entering upon a long period of prosperity.

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10. What of immigration? The census of 1880? 11. Who was proposed as a candidate in the election of 1880? Who were finally made the candidates? 12. Give the result of the election. What of the prospects of the country?

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GOODRICH SAMUEL G SAMUEL

GRISWOLD 1793-1860

THE AMERICAN CHILD'S PICTORIAL

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E 178.3 G65 1865

Goodrich, Samuel G. (Samuel  
Griswold), 1793-1860.

176

The American child's pictorial  
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HISTORICAL

COLLECTION

AMERICAN CHILD'S  
HISTORY  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES



PETER PARLEY  
ILLUSTRATED